Third Series, Vol.LIV, No.43

Wednesday, April 20, 1966
Chaitra 30, 1888(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LIV, 1966/1888 (Saka)

April 18 to April 29, 1966/Chaitra 28 to Vaisakha 9, 1888 (Saka)

Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. LIV contains Nos. 41—50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 20, 1966/Chaitra 30, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Talks with Sheikh Abdullah

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***1217. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reopen discussions with Sheikh Abdullah and reach a settlement with him on the internal situation in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the basis for this settlement; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री किशन पटनायक : कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रैस सम्मेलन में यह कहा था कि शेख अब्दुल्ला की रिहाई की बात कंसिडर हो रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है, और अगर सही है तो यह किन आधारों पर कंसिडर हो रही है ।

श्री हाथी : यहां जो प्रश्न है वह उन के साथ सैटलमेंट करने का है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : रिहाई भी सैटलमेंट का एक अंग हो सकता है ।

श्री हाथी : सेटलमेंट की कोई बात नहीं है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो बात कही थी वह श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने जो कुछ कहा था उस के सम्बन्ध में थी । लेकिन अभी ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : वह किन आधारों पर कहा था ?

श्री हाथी : जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने जो बात चलाई थी उस को देखते हुए कहा था ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह देखते हुए कि ताशकन्द समझौता स्पिरिट और शरीर में टूट रहा है, जैसे कि कोई ताश की इमारत गिर रही हो, तो इस को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इस पर भी सोच रही है कि काश्मीर का झगड़ा फिर से उठ सकता है और क्या सरकार दूर दृष्टि के साथ उस के लिये कूटनीतिक तैयारियां कर रही है, खास कर इस ख्याल से कि इस पर सिर्फ अमरीका का ही दबाव नहीं है, रूस का भी दबाव हिन्दुस्तान पर हो सकता है ।

श्री हाथी : जो ताशकंद ऐग्रीमेंट के बारे में हो रहा है वह सर्वविदित है और हम सब भी जानते हैं, लेकिन किसी का दबाव हम पर हो इस लिये हम कोई इत करें, ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या सरकार ने या सरकार की तरफ से किसी आदमी ने शेख अब्दुल्ला के सामने कभी यह प्रस्ताव रक्खा था कि रिहाई के बाद उन्हें काश्मीर के मामले में कुछ कहना और करना नहीं चाहिये, बल्कि हिन्दू मुसलमान एका और भारत पाक संघ के लिये कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये, और अगर ऐसा अब तक नहीं किया गया है तो क्या सरकार शेख अब्दुल्ला से पता लगायेगी और कोई गैर सरकारी आदमी उन से जा कर यह बात करेगा ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : गैर-सरकारी आदमी मिल भी चुके हैं शेख अब्दुला से, बाकी जो सवाल उन्होने पूछा है, सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी कोई बात नहीं रक्खी गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो गैर-सरकारी लोग मिले हैं उन्होने क्या ऐसी बात की है ?

श्री नन्दा : जो गैर-सरकारी आदमी गये उन से जो मालूम हुआ उस से तो मेरे ऊपर यही असर पड़ा कि कोई खास तब्दीली वाक्य नहीं हुई है उन के मन में ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस एक ठोस सवाल पर आप मुझे उत्तर दिलवाइये और वह सवाल है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला अपनी रिहाई के बाद काश्मीर के बारे में कोई कार्रवाई न करें, सिर्फ हिन्दू मुसलमान एका और भारत पाक संघ के बारे में कार्रवाई करें क्या यह प्रस्ताव किसी गैर-सरकारी आदमी ने उन के सामने रक्खा, और अगर नहीं रक्खा तो क्या नन्दा जी इस की कोशिश करवायेंगे ।

श्री नन्दा : यह एक सुझाव है और और अच्छी बात जो आप कह रहे हैं । इस में किसी मतभेद की बात नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आखिर क्या फायदा है हम लोगों के यहां आने का । या तो नन्दा जी यह कहें कि नहीं, हम यह नहीं कर रहे हैं, या वह कहें कि वह इस के लिये तैयार होंगे । तैयार होने से कुछ फायदा होगा और मेरा जैसा आदमी भी कार्रवाई कर सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होने कहा है । पहले तो यह कि ऐसा प्रस्ताव रक्खा नहीं । दूसरे जो आदमी उन से मिले उन से मालूम हुआ कि उन के मन में कोई तब्दीली नहीं आई है । और जो सुझाव दे रहे हैं डाक्टर साहब उस पर वह विचार करेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह सुझाव न जाने कितने महीनों से बरसों से रख रहा हूं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether Government proposes or would be prepared to release Sheikh Abdullah with a view to employing his good offices for a final settlement of the Kashmir problem.

Shri Nanda: I can take note of the good intentioned suggestion made.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that Sheikh Abdullah wrote from jail a letter to our late Prime Minister during the Pakistani aggression pledging full support to India in defence matters and, if so, may I know whether the Government have ascertained from Sheikh Abdullah if this political ideas have undergone any change in relation to Kashmir?

Shri Nanda: As I have stated, as far as I could judge from the contact that has been made informally, I did not find any particular change.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to the first part of my question.

Shri Nanda: There has been some correspondence, but I cannot say exactly what the contents are.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Since the question of release of Sheikh Abdullah is being considered, and the Prime

Minister had indicated it, it obviously means that a person who was detained on account of the difficulty which his presence was creating in regard to the settlement of the Kashmir problem is likely to come out. May I know, in that context, if the Government can assure the House that it is truly applying its mind to an effort to solve the Kashmir problem and that it is in that context that the idea of the release of Sheikh Abdullah is being considered?

Shri Nanda: I have already answered that we are not considering in that way at all.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He said that they were going to release him.

Shri Kapur Singh: He did not say that.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The hon. Minister mentioned that some non-officials met Sheikh Abdullah. How far is it correct that one of his nephews, Sheikh Abdul Rashid, met him and his going there was sponsored by the Kashmir Government? May I know if he is one of those persons to whom he has revealed his mind—he has not revealed his mind this way or that way—and, if that is so, what later developments have taken place?

Shri Nanda: In regard to the last visit which the hon. Member refers to, the conclusion is that there is no particular difference that has happened.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि गैर-सरकारी या सरकारी सूत्रों से शेख अब्दुल्ला के विचारों के बारे में जो समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि वे निश्चयात्मक रूप से वही हैं जो पहले थे, और आज भी शेख अब्दुल्ला हिन्दुस्तान की सार्वभौमिकता और अखंडता को चुनौती देते हैं और काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर समझते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के विचार निश्चयात्मक रूप से पहले जैसे हैं या नहीं ।

Shri Nanda: My answer so far has conveyed this that we do not notice any change.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, the great man of India, writes many letters and issues many statements. He issues statements with regard to every problem in India, in regard to China, in regard to Nagaland and so on. May I know what particular reason was there for the Cabinet to consider the letter which Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan wrote in connection with the release of Sheikh Abdullah and why was it that the time of the Cabinet was wasted without taking any decision on it?

Shri Nanda: As far as I recollect, this was not discussed in the Cabinet. I do not think I should mention what is discussed in the Cabinet. Since the question was raised, I had to answer that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: She has said that in the press conference. The hon. Minister does not read the press conference report.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शेख अब्दुल्ला की जो पार्टी काश्मीर वैली में इस वक्त मौजूद है वह अब भी ऐक्टिव है या नहीं । अगर ऐक्टिव है तो उस के विचारों में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है या नहीं शेख अब्दुल्ला के अरेस्ट के बाद ।

श्री नन्दा : ऐक्टिविटी तो कम हो गई है, विचारों के बारे में नहीं कह सकता ।

Pay of College Teachers

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*1218. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Sinhasan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whehter it is a fact that the University Grants Commission have urged pay rise for the college teachers;

(b) whether any representation was also submitted to Government in this respect; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the University Grants Commission have been accepted by the Government of India.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what is the financial burden that will fall upon the Central Government due to the acceptance of these recommenddations?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The financial burden will be Rs. 22 crores.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether this recommendation is applicable only to the university teachers or it also applies equally to the teachers of private colleges?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It applies to both university professors and college teachers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Governments will have to bear some share of it and if so, how much?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes. According to the scheme, the Central Government will bear 80 per cent of the increased cost in giving effect to the U.G.C.'s proposals; the State Governments will bear 20 per cent.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं विश्वविद्यालय आयोग की सिफारिशों की सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति पर प्रसन्नता प्रकट करते हुए यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह नया वेतन क्रम कब से लागू कर दिया जायगा, इसके लिए तिथि कौन सी रक्खी गई है और क्या सरकार ने यह बात आश्वस्त कर लिया है कि इसके पहले की उन्नति को विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने नहीं दिया तो इस सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की कि अब की बार यह निश्चयात्मक रूप से लग ही जायगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The revised pay scales are intended to be implemented from 1st April. We are waiting for the various State Governments to accept the proposals. With regard to arrears, the scheme is there and if they give effect to it, the Central Government will bear their share.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो वेतन क्रमों में बढ़ोतरी की गई है यूनिवर्सिटी आयोग के द्वारा क्या विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज के अध्यापकों को यह बात स्वीकार है और वह सन्तुष्ट हैं ? यदि नहीं, तो उनकी मांगे क्या हैं और उनको पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और यह वेतन क्रम जो बने हैं कालेजों में लागू होगें या सेकेन्ड्री स्कूल्स में भी लागू होगें ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have nothing to do with schools. The UGC's proposals relate only to the university professors and college teachers. In regard to the question as to whether the teachers are satisfied, I find that the teachers in West Bengal have put forward some new demands, but they have agreed to call off their strike in regard to examinations; the new proposals have not been submitted to us; I do not know what exactly they are; but I sincerely hope that the teachers all over the country, in both universities as well as colleges, will accept the UGC's proposals and I also hope the State Governments will implement them by accepting the burden of 20 per cent.

Shri P. C. Borooah: While the pay scales of university and college

teachers have been revised upwards, the average instructional session of the universities and colleges in India remains at an average of 100 hours per annum. May I know whether Government have any proposal to increase the working hours of universities and colleges in order to make a better output in regard to efficiency and standard of education and also to uphold the saying "आराम हराम है"? What steps have Government taken in this regard?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree with my hon. friend that, in India, the teachers do not work for sufficient hours; there are too many vacations, too many holidays; they have too much of leisure....

Shri Hem Barua: There are reasons for that which he knows. You want the teachers to equip themselves intellectually during vacations.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know what are the reasons. They must be only bad reasons. The U.G.C. is considering seriously as to what should be done to better utilise the service of the teachers.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know when the Central Government has communicated to the State Governments about this scheme, whether Government have received the reaction of any State Governments on this, and in regard to arrears, how many State Governments have not given the arrears and what steps are being taken by the Government in that regard?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Ministry wrote to every State Government pointing out as to what the scheme was. This letter was sent on 7th April, 1966. So far we have received no reaction from any State Government. I assume that the West Bengal Government will accept it, but we have yet to receive their formal acceptance.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Mukerjee.

Shri Jashwant Mehta: What steps Government have taken in regard to arrears—that has not been answered.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not got the figures with me. If my hon. friend will table another question, then I shall give the information.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Some confusion still remains to be clarified in regard to such questions as the distinction between so-called post-graduate colleges and graduate colleges or the question of the scale where the period of service rendered by particular teachers would be taken into consideration; these matters still remain to be clarified, and the grouse of the teachers is that since 1960 they have been asking for clarification and directions from Government in regard to this matter. The hon. Minister has given some satisfaction but these ever-confusing matters remain. May I know whether Government are going to clarify these issues so that the idea among teachers not only in West Bengal but also in UP that later on they might have to have some kind of agitation can be mollified?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are going to do something more than clarification; a machinery is going to be set up under which the UGC along with the different universities will work out how the scales could be properly applied to different teachers in colleges and universities who are affected by it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I congratulate the hon. Minister for giving these much-delayed and much-needed concessions, if I might say so, to university and college teachers. But the fact of the matter is this that the UGC allots funds for a particular term, for five years, and says that in the remaining years it will be the responsibility of the State Government and other bodies. May I know if the pay scales for college teachers and university teachers, that have now been announced, will hold good for ever or whether they are going to hold good

only for five years and afterwards these college and university teachers will be left to the tender mercies of the State Governments who do not want to pay anything for education?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It has been made perfectly clear that the Central Government will bear 80 per cent of the increased cost for five years. After five years, the State Governments must take over the responsibility. The State Governments should not feel any difficulty about it, because a Finance Commission is appointed every five years, and this would be a committed expenditure, and, therefore, they could put to the Finance Commission the increased cost that they have to bear with regard to the payment of teachers' salaries.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the pathetic situation of teachers who are serving in the private colleges and private degree colleges attached to the various universities, and if so, whether they will also get some relief and they would also get the minimum salaries which are being given to the other college and university teachers according to even the old scales?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, I have already told the House that the scheme is to benefit not only university professors but all college teachers, whether they are in Government colleges or in private colleges.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने क्या इन बढ़े हुए वेतनों को देने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है ? यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण बताये हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, as I have told this House already, we have not received the reaction of any State Government, neither UP nor any other State.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : समाचार पत्रों में आया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not any official news.

Shri Priya Gupta: The hon. Minister has said that in regard to the new scales of pay that have been decided to be paid, the Central Government will bear 80 per cent for five years. May I know whether the Government of India feel that these scales of pay should be only on a temporary basis or whether these scales should be permanently given to them, and whether the Government of India feel that they have got something to do in respect of this so that this disgust and frustration among the teachers may not culminate again in some agitational phases and the arrears also may not be held up from payment to these teachers?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already answered the first part of the question. It is not intended to be a permanent contribution by the Union Government. It is only for five years. In the letters which have been addressed to the State Governments in this regard, this position has been made perfectly clear that they will have this assistance from the Centre only for five years and thereafter they must take over the responsibility.

Shri Priya Gupta: Are the scales of pay permanent?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes.

Shri Muthiah: In view of the reluctance of State Governments to pay the matching grant even in deserving cases on several occasions in the past, will the Central Government consider the desirability of continuing at least 50 per cent of this special aid to aided colleges after the five years?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Inasmuch as we are taking the responsibility of 80 per cent, the amount the States will

pay of 20 per cent is very little. As regards taking the liability after the five years, I am sorry I cannot agree to that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मंत्री जी ने जो यह एक कदम उठाया है वह बड़ा प्रशंनीय है और वह बधाई के पात्र हैं लेकिन इस में एक लंगड़ापन है और वह यह कि प्राइमरी और माध्यामिक शालाओं के अध्यापकों को बिलकुल छोड़ दिया गया है तो सरकार क्या कोई नया कदम उठा कर या कोई ठोस कदम उठा कर उनकी भी वेतन वृद्धि करने का विचार रखती है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The responsibility for emoluments of primary and secondary school teachers rests with the States. Primary and secondary education is a State subject.

As far as university and college teachers are concerned, under entry 66 of List I of the Seventh Schedule, we have a responsibility of maintaining standards in higher education, so that in a sense we have a responsibility for university and college teachers. I have every sympathy for primary and secondary school teachers, but the States must squarely face the responsibility and see that their lot is improved.

Shri K. C. Pant: In view of the fact that the UGC has fixed pay scales in the past and these have not been implemented, do Government propose to take any additional measures to ensure that the present pay scales will, in fact, be implemented in all the States?

Shri M. C. Chagla: What other steps can be taken? We tell the States, 'Here we are prepared to pay 80 per cent. You only contribute 20 per cent. After five years you take over the responsibility'. More than that we cannot do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a question by Shri Kachhavaiya, the hon. Minister stated that it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to raise the emoluments of primary and secondary school teachers. Since the State Governments have not considered this question at all and these teachers have made several appeals to the Union Education Minister, will Government appoint any Pay Commission or other Commission to go into the horrible conditions of these teachers?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Whether Government are going to do it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no proposal before us at present.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The fact is that Government have been unable effectively to intervene notwithstanding their admitted responsibility under the Constitution for maintaining standards. Do Government realise that at the higher levels of education and research attainments, there is a steady trend of exodus and emigration of talent from the country and at the lower levels there is despair, bitterness and hopelessness? Do Government not wish to go beyond a patchwork of palliatives to secure for the teaching class, particularly college and university teachers, a better place in society and a better framework of emoluments and conditions of work?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend has diagnosed the many ills from which the education system in our country suffers. I agree that teachers should have better status, better emoluments and should command better respect. We are doing our best to give that to the teachers.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that college teachers in West Bengal have demanded the invidious distinction in the matter of pay scales between the senior lecturers and the junior lecturers to go and have wanted a uniform pay scale of Rs. 350—950 to be fixed for all categories of college

teachers? If so, what is Government's reaction to this suggestion?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am aware of this particular demand made by the West Bengal teachers. My answer is simple. We have two scales of senior lecturers and junior lecturers. We propose to give higher remuneration to senior lecturers because they will have higher qualifications. When the UGC sets up this machinery and adjusts the various pay scales, it will take into consideration the qualifications of those who fall in the category of senior lecturers and the qualifications of those who come under the junior lecturers category. It is not an arbitrary division.

Shri Priya Gupta: They will be reclassified, you mean to say, after the findings of the UGC?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Whereas it is a welcome feature that the Government is doing something to improve the pay scale of the teachers, may I know whether the Government is also contemplating to prohibit the private tuitions to be taken up by the teachers?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have not thought of that. It is very difficult to ban private tuitions.

Shri Priya Gupta: Then, non-practising allowance should be given to them also like doctors.

India Office Library, London

*1219. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribunal to divide the India Office Library in London, as agreed to between India, Pakistan and U.K. has been set up;

(b) whether the procedure according to which the Tribunal will work has been settled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Because the three Governments have not yet reached an agreement about the procedures to be followed.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the precise nature of the issue that is going to be referred to the tribunal?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The issue is the ownership of the India Office Library. That is the issue which the tribunal will consider and decide.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It was stated that the Government of U.K. had agreed to divide the India Office Library, London, between India and Pakistan, but from the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that even that question has not been decided. Therefore, I would like to know what is the precise thing that is to be decided by the tribunal?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The U.K. Government at one time took up the attitude that the India Office Library belonged to them. We made it clear that the library was built out of Indian revenues, the land was purchased out of our revenues, the building was put up out of our revenues, and after great difficulty and long negotiations, they ultimately agreed that the question of ownership should be referred to a tribunal. Therefore, the issue still remains: whose is the ownership? I take it that the U.K. will contend before this tribunal that they are the owners, and we will contend that we are the owners. So, that issue still remains.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: If there is no agreement with regard to the

personnel to be appointed to the tribunal, I would like to know what will happen, how the question is to be decided? If the Governments of U.K., India and Pakistan do not agree on the personnel to be appointed to the tribunal, I would like to know what will happen.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not want to disclose the nature of the negotiations because they are still going on, but I would tell the House this, that there is not much difficulty about the question that the tribunal should decide. There was difficulty over the terms of reference, and one outstanding issue now which is still under negotiation is the system of law that should apply, according to what law the tribunal should decide the question of ownership.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इंडिया लाइब्रेरी जो लन्दन में है उस को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में जो बातचीत अभी चल रही है उस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन कौन सी बातें ऐसी हैं जिन पर इंग्लैंड, भारत और पाकिस्तान की सरकार राजी हो गयी है, कौन कौन ऐसी बातें है जिन पर भारत सरकार और पाकिस्तान सरकार राजी हैं और कौन सी बातें ऐसी है जो ट्रिब्युनल को सुपुर्द की जायेंगी और जिन पर कि राजीनामा नहीं हो सका है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am glad to say that at least on one point Pakistan and India are agreed, that is the question of the India Office Library. India and Pakistan are agreed that this belongs to us, and that we should press our claims. Difference has arisen between India and Pakistan on the one hand and U.K. on the other, and, as I said, the only real outstanding issue on which negotiations are going on is the system of law which should be applied by the tribunal to be appointed.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I asked: what are the points of difference.

Mr. Speaker: That he has said. Only the ownership.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the estimated assets of this Library and what are the basic criteria laid down for enabling the tribunal to divide the Library?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not in a position to say what the value of the Library is.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it not a fact that since Britain did not want to leave the ownership of this, and in some weak moment under the joint pressure of India and Pakistan had agreed to a tribunal, now it is taking one plea or other to get out of it, and the senior partner of the Commonwealth does not want to give us our due?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I ought to be fair to the U.K. I have used strong expressions against U.K. in this House, but in this particular respect, I do not think they are trying to back out. You know the legal difficulties in setting up a proper tribunal. I am sure within a short time I will be able to announce to the House the constitution of the tribunal.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in the meantime, photostat or lithograph copies of some important books have been prepared and, if so, whether they have been distributed?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think there is any difficulty about getting copies of any book in the India House Library; if anybody wants to copy, he can do so; if any scholar wants it he can get it.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पुस्तकालय में कितनी पुस्तकें हैं, क्या इस किस्म के कोई आंकड़े सरकार के पास हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not got the figures.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि कब तक यह मामला तय होगा। पाकिस्तान को पता भी नहीं था, लेकिन उसको इंग्लैंड ने तैयार किया। सरकार ने पिछले साल यह कहा था कि फिल्म ली जायगी, लेकिन वह भी नहीं ली गई, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह मामला कब तक पेन्डिंग पड़ा रहेगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said we are very near a settlement and I hope I will be able to announce a decision in a short time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The minister said a little while ago that the U.K. government has behaved fairly well in this matter. For the first ten years after Independence, we said that it belonged to us, and that only Pakistan could claim, not Britain. That was our position. Then, government came and said that between India and Pakistan there was understanding and, therefore, very soon results would be produced and we shall get the library. Now, he says that in regard to procedural matters and the system of law there is controversy. If this is not procrastination of the most irritating sort casting almost a reflection on the kind of sovereignty which every country wishes to exercise, I do not know what it is. Why does not the government tell the U.K. government that this kind of a behaviour is merely tantamount to an unfriendly act because on this issue we have been so patient in regard to our own treasure of collections in the India House Library?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Ever since I was High Commissioner in London, I have been pressing for a decision on this issue. The delay has not been wholly on the side of the U.K.; it has also been on the side of Pakistan. I think I need not give the dates. Letters had been written and no reply had come; months have passed. For the delay I cannot blame the U.K. alone; delay has been caused by various circumstances. Pakistan's aggression, I am sure, has held this up.

Shri Kapur Singh: We are told that the main difficulty exists only with regard to the procedure to be followed for determining the ownership of the library. In case this question is decided amicably, does there exist some kind of concord with regard to the basis of the division of the assets of the library?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There was a suggestion made at one time by the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlalji, that the basis should be: 20 per cent to Pakistan; the rest to us; and also if there were two copies of an important book, one should go to Pakistan, the other to our country. With regard to books of which there were only one copy, copies should be made. The division should be more or less on this basis. First we want to get ownership declared before we settle it among ourselves. Now, we are fighting a third party who does not concede our claim to ownership.

Shri Tyagi: Have government got a complete list of books in that library and if so will it be possible for the hon. Minister to place that list of books in our library here so that we may at least realise the type of books that are there?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is rather an arduous task. I will try to get a catalogue from the India House Library, if they have got one and I think that can certainly satisfy the Members.

Immigration of Christians from East Pakistan

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*1220. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Christians had left East

Pakistan and came to India after the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) if so, the total number of such Christians who have reached India till the 31st January, 1966; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only about 964 Christians have migrated from East Pakistan during the period from August, 1965 upto 31st January, 1966.

(c) The situation seems to have improved and the pace of migration has slackened. It is hoped that in the light of the Tashkent Declaration the Government of Pakistan would see that conditions are created in which the minorities in Pakistan would be able to pursue their normal avocations without fear.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इसाई वहां से आये हैं, उन्हें भारतवर्ष में कहां बसाया गया है और उन्हें क्या क्या सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: This is about the persons who are likely to come to India for a certain specified period, that is, after April, 1965. As a matter of fact, entry into India is restricted to those persons who come with valid travel documents, and no rehabilitation benefits or any other benefits are given to them. However, the discretion has been given to the State Governments in cases where distress is likely to be caused, and the State Governments will consider such types of cases sympathetically.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि जो इसाई पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारतवर्ष में आये हैं, उन में बहुत से ऐसे हैं जो कि भारतवर्ष की राजनीति में भारतवर्ष के खिलाफ विध्वंसक कार्यों में हाथ बटाते हैं, क्योंकि उन के पीछे विदेशी मिशनरियों का हाथ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: As a matter of fact, for all the persons who come, there are certain screening teams which have been appointed by the Government, and nearly 48,000 families have been screened for the purpose of finding out if there is any hanky-panky committed by any other nation.

Shri Kajrolkar: What was the occupation of these families in Pakistan and may I know whether they have been rehabilitated according to their occupation?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have answered that question.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Deputy Minister has stated just now that only 900 odd members of the Christian minority community in Pakistan have migrated into India after the last Pakistani aggression, in that context, may I request the hon. Minister to enlighten us if a single member of the minority community has migrated to Pakistan after or during the Indo-Pakistan conflict and, if not, whether the Government have brought this matter to the notice of Pakistan?

Shri D. R. Chavan: As regards the members of the minority community going to Pakistan, I believe that that question has been answered. I invite the attention of the hon. Member to what the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation has stated. Within our knowledge, not a single...

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry I do not have such a memory to remember all that the Minister had said.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Within our knowledge, not a single person has crossed towards the Pakistan side.

Shri Hem Barua: My question has not been answered, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He said no one has crossed over to Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: The other part of my question is linked up with this: whether this matter has been brought to the notice of Pakistan or not.

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is a matter which will have to be addressed to the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The hon. Deputy Minister has pointed out that those people who migrate into this country are being screened properly. May I know whether only the Christian migrants are being screened or other immigrants are also being screened?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have answered that question. I said there are screening committees; the screening committees go round the various camps and screen all the persons including Christians, Muslims and Hindus also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that most governments and people in the western world tend to look upon the India-Pakistan problem wrongly as a Hindu-Muslim question, and that Government's efforts at publicising the persecution of Christians in Pakistan which might have awakened the somnolent conscience of the west, have been halting, limping and ineffective and, if so, what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I think the missionaries in the west are quite alive to the interests of the Christians in that part of the country and it requires no propaganda on our part. The Christian missions themselves—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry he has not understood the question. I did not say Christian missions. I said, whether the Government's efforts at publicising the persecution of Christians by the Pakistan Government in Pakistan, which might have awakened the conscience of the west, have been halting, limping and ineffective.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is exactly what I am saying,—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said 'missions'.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I mean Christian missions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not refer to them.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: He did not. I am referring to them. I am not referring to every word that he has mentioned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him answer the question.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It is always an interruption.

Shri Hem Barua: He has just referred to Christian missions abroad. My point of order is, can the government leave the responsibility to the Christian missions abroad and abdicate their own responsibility?

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm. He says because there are Christian missions who are carrying on that propaganda, that helps us and there is no need for this Government to do anything.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does it mean that the Government have no responsibility in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is very unhelpful. You have always held in this House that questions must be answered.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it. What can I do?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the answer?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever I have heard is the answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has referred to Christian missions abroad My question was about Government's efforts in that direction. If they have not made any efforts, let them say so.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We do not have any necessity for emphasising that aspect, because that aspect has been taken up by the Christian missionaries.

Shri Banga: Question.

Mr. Speaker: The minister has answered that already and I have told the hon. member that that answer has come. But he goes on making comments on me as well. Now the same answer is again there. The Government has not done anything.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If so, what are the reasons therefor? I asked that also.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot get those answers. Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is very strange. The minister is not answering and you do not want to ask him to answer also. The Parliament is being reduced to what it should not be.

Mr. Speaker: The member is doing it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not doing it. I must protest against this very seriously. It is very unfair on your part to say so.

Mr. Speaker: Always it comes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It comes from you, I am sorry to say.

Shri Hem Barua: When the reply to a question does not come, is it not within your authority to ask for it?

Mr. Speaker: I have seen that the answer that the government had has come.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has been mixing words like halting, limping...

Mr. Speaker: No comments are necessary by the hon. member. Next question.

आई० ए० एस० सेवाओं के लिए उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों की दुर्लभता

*1223. श्री इ० ना० तिवारी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ समय से भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के लिये उपयुक्त मानसिक झुकाव वाले उम्मीदवारों की कमी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री डैनिस ब्रोगन द्वारा भर्ती के तरीके के बारे में दी गई सलाह की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है, जो उन्होंने दिसम्बर, 1965 में भारतीय सांस्कृतिक कार्य परिषद् तथा भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्था के तत्वाधान में आयोजित अपने भाषण में दी थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No Sir.

(b) Government have seen a brief press report on Shri Denis Brogan's lecture.

(c) According to the press report, Shri Brogan's comments were mainly based on the British experience. Government have recently set up an Administrative Reforms Commission which is also expected to report on recruitment policy and training of

civil servants in order to make public administration a fit instrument for carrying out the economic and social policies of the Government and to achieve social and economic goals of development.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the candidates who get through the IAS or IPS examinations are trained in all the aspects of Indian life—economic, social and other things—so that when they hold charge of their offices, they can deliver the goods in every respect?

Shri Hathi: After they are selected, they are being trained in these things.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether even the brilliant students sometimes do not impress in the *viva voce* and they are not selected?

Shri Hathi: That is not the position now. Earlier the marks in the personality test were counted separately and if they failed in it, they were not selected. But now the marks in both the written examination and this examination are combined.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the carving out of the Punjabi Suba and Hariana State in the very near future, may I know whether the government have any proposal to recruit more IAS officers?

Shri Hathi: I do not think it arises out of this.

Shri Kapur Singh: Only IPS officers should be recruited; not IAS officers.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० को भारतीय स्थितियों के अनुकूल बनाये जाने की स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद जिस प्रकार लोगों ने आशा की थी उसके मुताबिक कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया और यही कारण है कि ये सेवायें अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हो रही हैं, क्या यह सही नहीं है ? यदि यह सही है तो इन सेवाओं को भारतीय आवश्यकताओं के उपयुक्त बनाने के लिए अब तक सरकार ने क्यों नहीं कोई कार्रवाई की और क्या अब इस दृष्टि से कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार सरकार का है ?

श्री हाथी : कार्रवाई तो की है और अब भी जैसा मैंने बताया है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ है और उनके जिम्मे यह काम किया गया है कि वह बताये कि किस तरह से ट्रेनिंग इन सेवाओं की होनी चाहिये ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In view of the fact that we give top priority to agriculture, may I know whether in any of the training programme, in any of the subjects, some agriculture-oriented training is also given?

Shri Hathi: Yes, they are being given training by visits to rural blocks and all that. But that is done after they are selected.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Is it a fact that married women are ineligible to appear for these examinations or have such restrictions been removed? Is it not also, a fact that some of these IAS women officers are the best and most able officers?

Shri Hathi: The question does not relate to that. The question is whether the standard is deteriorating and what we are doing about it. Marriage has nothing to do with that.

Mr. Speaker: The question may not relate to that, but if the hon. lady Member wants to know that why should she not get the answer?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: You are prohibiting a section of Indian citizenship from appearing in these examinations. That itself is a deterioration.

Mr. Speaker: He should answer now, otherwise all ladies will stand up.

Shri Hathi: They are allowed to marry after they enter the IAS.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the causes of the steady deterioration in the quality of candidates who appear at these examinations have been properly investigated and evaluated; if so, what are the causes and what remedies, if any, have been applied to see that the best possible talent is available for ourselves?

Shri Hathi: The candidates that are being selected are generally those who are the best among the candidates that appear. But that depends upon two factors. The main factor is the number of vacancies to be filled or the number of candidates to be selected. In earlier times 30, 40 or 50 were to be selected. That means all first-class people could be selected. But now, as the number of vacancies goes on increasing—from 40 it has gone up to 160—naturally, the standard is not the same which originally used to be there.

कालेज आफ आर्ट्स में चोरी

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*1224. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बड़े :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी:
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1965 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में कालेज आफ आर्ट्स दिल्ली से लगभग 15,000—20,000 रुपये की एक मूर्ति चुरा ली गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह मूर्ति कनाट प्लेस से बरामद की गई थी और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है;

(ग) इस समय यह मूर्ति किस के कब्जे में है और क्या इस कालेज के अधिकारियों द्वारा बेची गई इस कालेज की कोई अन्य मूर्तियों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कालेज ने समय समय पर हुई विभिन्न प्रदर्शनियों में ये मूर्तियां भेजी थीं और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और कितनी मूर्तियां वापिस आ गई ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० छागला) : (क) से (ग). कालेज आफ आर्ट्स (College of Arts) से लगभग 1,000 रुपये के मूल्य की एक मूर्ति चुरा ली गई थी। पुलिस ने यह मूर्ति कनाट प्लेस से बरामद की थी और कालेज को वापिस कर दी थी। कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई थी। कालेज से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली कोई मूर्ति अब तक नहीं बेची गई है।

(घ) जी, हां। 27-9-65 को 13 मूर्तियां 'आल इंडिया फाइन आर्ट्स एण्ड क्राफ्ट सोसायटी' को भेजी गई थीं। सभी वापिस आ गई हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने भाग (घ) के उत्तर में बताया है कि तेरह मूर्तियां भेजी गई थीं। मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने प्रमाण रखना चाहता हूं यह इल्लस्ट्रेटिड वीकली अप्रैल, 1963 का है। इस में बहुत सी मूर्तियों के चित्र दिये गये हैं। जिनकी असल कालेज में नहीं है। इसके साथ साथ यह रसीद कट्टा नम्बर 36 है और इससे पता चलता है कि 2501 से 6000 तक के नम्बरों के मुताबिक बहुत सी मूर्तियां वहां से, कालेज से बाहर गई हैं गेट पास ले कर। ऐसे और भी प्रमाण हैं जिन से यह पता चलता है कि बहुत सी मूर्तियां वहां से बाहर गई हैं प्रदर्शनी में जो कि आज तक कालेज में नहीं लौटी हैं और उन्हें प्रिंसिपल ने अपनी करके बेच दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस सब की खोज करेगी ? जिन लोगों ने ये मूर्तियां बेची हैं उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिया गया है ? और ये मूर्तियां आज तक

वापिस क्यों नहीं आई हैं ? इसका क्या कारण है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, the official information that I have is that 13 statutes were sent on the 27th of September to the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society and all have been received back. If my hon. friend has any further information, he may pass it on to me. I will look into it.

Shri Ranga: What is the name of this institution?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The College of Arts run by the Delhi Administration.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि हाल में दिसम्बर के महीने में वहां के प्रिंसिपल अमरीका यात्रा पर गये थे और अपने साथ कालेज में बनी हुई मूर्तियां भी ले गये थे जो हजारों की कीमत की थीं । पहले तो वह कलकत्ता ले गये फिर कलकत्ता से अमरीका ले गये और काफी कीमतों पर उन को बेच कर आये हैं । अगर सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है तो उन्होंने इस के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं । जो पैसा उन को मिला है वह उन्होंने अपने नाम में नहीं जमा कराया है बल्कि बैंक में अपने रिश्तेदारों के नाम में जमा कराया है । क्या सरकार इस की जांच करेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: As this information is given to the hon. Minister, he might make enquiries into it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. Member has sent a letter to me to which I have replied. If he has got any further material, he might send it on to me.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो चोरी की मूर्तियां पकड़ी गईं कालेज की वह जहां पर बनी थीं वहां पर उन के ऊपर क्या लागत बैठी थी और जहां वह मूर्तियां बेची गईं वहां वह कितने की बेची गईं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: About this particular statute that was recovered, it was estimated at Rs. 1,000.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : एक ही मूर्ति कनाट प्लेस में पकड़ी गई थी और उस का दाम 1 हजार रु० था । वह तैयार कितनी लागत में हुई थी ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: They were just sent for exhibition and they have all been returned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is not for me to go into the details of the various allegations that are floating around this question. But what would the Minister do to clarify the impression which is at large that the situation in which these statutes were sold or stolen or the proceeds were misappropriated was not fully investigated and the whole affair was hushed up with the connivance of some people in the Administration? It is this impression which ought to be removed and an assurance in this respect has to be elicited from the Minister here.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend, Shri Kachhavaiya wrote to me. I immediately instituted an inquiry and I have sent a reply to him as to what the result of the inquiry was. If any member of this House has any further material, he might sent it on to me. I will certainly inquire into it.

Emergency

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*1225. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken by Government to revoke the Emergency; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) The matter requires to be examined carefully in the over-all context of the requirements of national security. The examination of such a vital question and taking a decision about it is likely to take some time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All sections of the people in the country have expressed themselves vehemently against further continuation of this anti-people and hated emergency. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the revocation of the emergency is being delayed only because of the pressure of the Chief Ministers.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): It is not a question of the opinion of any person as to whether there should be continued use of emergency powers. It is a question of assessment of the situation. The hon. Member referred to the opinions expressed by people. The greatest consideration and respect are shown to opinions expressed in the House and outside. It is in the light of that opinion and the situation prevailing in the country that the matter is being actively considered. We hope that an early decision would be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was whether it is being delayed because of the undue pressure of the Chief Ministers.

Shri Nanda: There is no question of any pressure by anybody.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then what happened in the recent conference?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the Government have taken a Hamlet-like approach to the problem, "to be or not to be", and the decision is being delayed and in view of the fact that people have been detained under DIR because of the emergency for the last two years and they are rotting in jails in illegal detention, may I know whether before a final decision is taken on the revocation of the emergency they will issue necessary instructions to the State Governments to release those people who are in illegal detention?

Shri Nanda: There is no question of any illegal detention and there has been no disregard of other opinion or change in the circumstances. The hon. Member knows that only very recently a statement was made before this House which brought about a very considerable change in the manner in which the provisions of the DIR were going to be applied; that is, no use whatever with regard to any matter which does not relate to national security and even regarding national security very sparing use. Also, any application of it will have to be at the highest level. All these things were done. Still, I had added that we were further considering as to what further steps have to be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not said anything about release.

Shri Nanda: Release are being made as the review calls for and this has been done already.

Shri Daji: It has been stated by the Government and also yesterday in her press conference the Prime Minister made a statement that what is happening in the country—perhaps, she was referring to these bandhs or these movements—makes it difficult to reconsider the question of the emergency. I would like to know whether it is the considered opinion of Government that all the criminal law plus the PD Act, which have been sufficient for British Imperialism to rule over a resurgent and militant India for years, are not sufficient for the Congress popular government to hold down the people. Is it the considered opinion of Government that they must suppress the fundamental rights of the people and insult the judiciary before they can rule?

Shri Nanda: My hope is that even the Preventive Detention Act would not be called into use, it has not to be necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Amend the Constitution then.

Shri Nanda: Its use is one thing and its presence is another thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are misusing it.

Shri Nanda: In any case, in relation to any kind of a bandh, particularly a peaceful bandh like the Delhi Bandh, and even otherwise it is not that these extraordinary powers are necessary. We can carry on . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Daji: Why do you want to suppress the fundamental rights of the citizen under the Constitution?

Shri Nanda: It is only in relation to an external active threat that the internal situation becomes relevant and not by itself. Therefore it is only that which is the important thing for consideration. As I have already said, this is being pursued very actively and, I think, we will be able to come to some decision soon.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्रालय की तरफ से जो असेसमेंट हो रहा है, उसमें क्या राज्य सरकारों की राय भी मांगी जा रही है, और अभी तक राज्य सरकारों का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या रुख रहा है ।

श्री नन्दा : राज्य सरकारों की राय तो जरूर होती है, और इस में हम ने जो रिलैक्सेशन किया है उस को उन्होंने मंजूर किया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मुझ को मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि दिल्ली में इस संकट कालीन और भारत सुरक्षा कानून के मातहत अभी भी जो कैदी हैं, जिन में ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि मजदूर आन्दोलन के साथ जुड़े हुए थे, उन को छोड़ने की कोई सूरत रह जाती है, जिन को सिर्फ यह कह कर कि वह हार्ड कोर हैं रक्खा जा रहा है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह नहीं समझते कि हार्ड कोर यानी सख्त आदमी के मातहत बहुत से लोगों के द्वारा अपनी निजी दुश्मनी निकालने का काम किया जाता है । अगर आप चाहें तो मैं उनके नाम भी आप को बतला दूं । दिल्ली में मजदूर आन्दोलन के कार्यकर्ता अग्रवाल को रक्खा हुआ है, फिर अखबारवाला लखनपाल है, इस के अलावा बीच बीच में गोपालन साहब यहां आ जाया करते हैं, वामपन्थी कम्यूनिस्ट आठ या दस हैं, सब मिला कर कोई बीस आदमी हैं ।

श्री नन्दा : निजी दुश्मनी की वजह से किसी को पकड़ा जाये यह तो बिल्कुल इन्डिफेन्सिबल चीज है । इस का कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है । इसके सिवा जो कुछ मैंने कहा उस में यह बात आ जाती है कि लेबर के लिये किसी वजह से इस का यूज नहीं हो सकता है । अगर हुआ है और उस के मातहत अगर किसी को डिटेन किया गया है तो उस को रिलीज किया जाना चाहिये ।

I am prepared at once to see that this is done.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मैं यह बात आप से कह दूं कि मैंने कम से कम दस बार उन के मंत्रालय को यह मामला दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कहने का क्या मतलब है । मैं आप से कह रहा हूं कि मैं ने किया है । कम से कम उस को तो आप सच मानिये । वह कहते हैं कि करेंगे करेंगे लेकिन करते कुछ नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन्हें जेल में रहते हुए बरसों हो गये और माननीय सदस्य हंस रहे हैं ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that most sedate and respectable people, including Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court, have expressed themselves on the basis of the examination of cases before them that there is no justification for the Emergency to continue and the constitutional dictatorship of the present-day to be there, may I know how is it that Government's assessment continues to be that, in addition to the normal procedures of the law, it is necessary even now, at this stage, to have this Emergency, and such instances as the continued detention of people who ought to be released in view of the Home Minister's statement in the House do not happen to be released in many different cases, in different States of the country?

Shri Nanda: I have covered all this. I cannot add very much to it. But I may explain that the judicial opinion only deals with one aspect. The other aspect will be considered and we are, as I said, going into all these things and we will take not a very long time to come to a conclusion.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Russian Research Collaboration

*1221. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six Russian scientists who visited India in the first week of January, 1966 have stated that there should be continuous co-operation and collaboration in research between Indian and Soviet Scientists; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It is reported that one of the six Russian scientists who visited India during December 1965/ January 1966 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to the Centres of Advanced Study Project in Indian Universities, suggested that efforts should be made to continue and strengthen scientific collaboration between Indian and Soviet Scientists.

(b) We already have a programme of cultural and scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union; and we welcome the suggestion to continue and strengthen scientific collaboration between the two countries.

National Council of Educational Research and Training

*1222. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training is being reorganised on the basis of the recommendations made by UNESCO expert;

(b) the steps taken to promote closer contact with the Universities and educational Institutes; and

(c) the steps taken to step up the Council's publication programme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The recommendations of Dr. Hayden, Unesco expert are considered in developing the further work of the National Council.

(b) Closer contacts with Universities and other educational institutes are promoted through research projects, extension service centres, summer institutes, seminars and so on. The National Council is also securing the services of university teachers on a secondment basis.

(c) A comprehensive programme for educational literature has been implemented and the Publications Unit of the Council is being expanded

House-Building Societies

*1226. **Shri Bagri:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 73 on the 3rd November, 1965 and the statements laid on the Table on the 15th February, 1966 in pursuance of the assurance given in reply thereto and state:

(a) the names of house-building co-operative societies whose lay-out plans are pending for approval and the reasons for delay;

(b) the societies which have been allotted land but have not submitted the lay-out plans with reasons therefor and the time limit set for getting the lay-out plans approved; and

(c) the number of developed plots with the Delhi Administration for allotment to the low income group?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Presumably the reference is to the answer given on 3rd November, 1965 to Unstarred Question No. 73.

(a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6088/66].

(c) 350.

पुलिस के दस्ते पर नागाओं का हमला

*1228. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 मार्च, 1966 को लगभग 200 विद्रोही नागाओं ने मखरूल सब-डिवीजन में नुंगावी की ओर जा रहे सशस्त्र पुलिस कर्मचारियों पर हमला किया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप चालक तथा पुलिस के सिपाही घायल हो गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 9-3 66 को 200–300 विद्रोही नागाओं ने उखरूल सब-डिवीजन की नुंगावी पुलिस चौकी को जाने वाली सी० आई० पी० की एक प्लाटून को घेर लिया किन्तु एक जीप के असैनिक चालक के जख्मी होने के अलावा यह दल अपने गंतव्य-थान पर सुरक्षित पहुंच गया ।

(ख) सुरक्षा उपायों को मजबूत किया गया है ।

Enquiry Commission on B.H.U. Incidents

*1229. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Banaras Hindu University teachers have boy-cotted the single-member enquiry commission to probe into the clashes between students and police on the 3rd February, 1966;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have demanded a three-man enquiry commission headed by a Supreme Court Judge; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is one for State Government to consider.

राष्ट्रीय तथा भावात्मक एकता के संबंध में संकल्प

*1230. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने 25 फरवरी, 1966 को सभा द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार

किये गये राष्ट्रीय तथा भावात्मक एकता सम्बन्धी संकल्प पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस संकल्प को कार्य रूप देने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा तथा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): जी हां।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय एकता अधिवेशन, राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् और क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के उपाध्यक्षों की समिति द्वारा की गई विभिन्न सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वय के लिए सरकार द्वारा पहले ही कदम उठाये जा चुके थे। अब तक की गई प्रगति की पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है जिसके पश्चात् सरकार इस मामले पर आगे की आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी। इसी बीच योजना आयोग तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय को यह प्रार्थना की गई है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक असमानता को कम करने और सकारात्मक शैक्षविक नीति द्वारा राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावनाओं को बढ़ाने के हेतु उनके द्वारा अपनाये गये तरीकों के प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन करे।

Request from Kerala Members detained under D.I.R. for release on Parole to attend the Budget Session of Lok Sabha

*1231. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Lok Sabha Members from Kerala detained under D.I.R., has applied for parole to attend the current session of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir, a request to this effect was received from Shri A. K. Gopalan.

(b) His request has not been acceded to.

Special Audit Report on Orissa Transactions

*1232. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 175 on the 23rd February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee, Orissa State Legislature has since considered the Special Audit Report;

(b) what further action has been initiated by Government in pursuance of the assurance given to the House by the late Prime Minister on the 16th March, 1965; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Further action can be initiated after the report is considered by the P.A.C., Orissa.

Letters from Mizo Rebel Leaders to President of Indonesia

*1233. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Balkrishna Singh:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the statement made by him in response to the Call Attention Notice on the 25th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the contents of the letter from Mizo rebel leaders to the President of Indonesia discovered by our Security Forces from a hide-out;

(b) whether this letter contained a request from the Mizo rebel leaders

for armed intervention by Indonesia; and

(c) if so, whether Government have been able to establish any involvement by foreign powers in the Mizo rebellion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) A copy of the letter purporting to have been addressed by Laldenga to President Sukarno is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6089/66].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Mizo National Front had brought arms from East Pakistan some months ago and they have continued to use Pakistan territory for training and as base for their activities in Mizo Hills. They have also held in their custody in East Pakistan Government servants taken away from Mizo Hills.

Strike Threat by Plantation Workers in Kerala

***1234. Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that about 200,000 Plantation Workers in Kerala have decided to go on an indefinite strike from the 24th April, 1966 as a result of not settling issues like bonus and wage increases; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to settle the issues involved?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) About 1,01,400 workers in Kerala are reported to have given notice of general strike from 25th April, 1966.

(b) The Bonus Plantation Committee of the Government of Kerala is considering the bonus issue. The question of wages and dearness allowance is under the consideration of the Plantation Wage Boards.

Exodus from Mizo Hills

***1235. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Gorkha families residing in Mizo Hills have had to leave the Mizo Hills and seek refuge in Cachar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent further exodus from the Mizo Hills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Special security arrangements have been tightened and efforts have been made to comb out Mizo National Front supporters who are threatening and intimidating loyal elements. It is hoped that with the establishment of normal conditions the exodus will stop and even those who have gone out will gradually return.

ग्रायल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के मेहतर

***1236. श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रायल इण्डिया लिमिटेड में काम करने वाले मेहतरों ने यह मांग की है कि उनकी सेवाओं को ठेकेदारों के नियंत्रणाधीन न रख कर कम्पनी के ही नियंत्रणाधीन लाया जाये·

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस कम्पनी के ठेकेदारों ने अगस्त, 1965 से लगभग डेढ़ हजार मेहतरों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) सरकार को यह जानकारी नहीं है । सरकार को मालूम हुआ है कि कम्पनी के मुख्यालय में मेहतरों की नियुक्ति मेहतरों की एक सहकारी समिति की मार्फत की जाती है और न कि ठेकेदारों की मार्फत । इंडियन आयल वर्क्स यूनियन और कुछ मेहतरों ने इस व्यवस्था के खिलाफ विरोध प्रकट किया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Death of a Son of a Constable

*1237. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Warior:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on the 14th January, 1966, the only son of a police constable of the Security Lines, Lytton Road, New Delhi, was run over by a car driven by the wife of a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the investigation of this case has been handled by a Superintendent of Police for the last two months in a manner that has put official pressure on the bereaved constable to withdraw allegations so as to save the wife of the high Government Officer from causing the death of his only son; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter to see that speedy and true justice is done without further delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Government are aware that on the 14th January, 1966, son of a police constable of the Security Lines, Lytton Road, New Delhi, was run over by a car.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The driver of the car has been challaned and the case is pending trial in the Court.

Disconnection of Telephones in Delhi

*1238. **Shrimati Akkamma Devi:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Citizens' Council has set up a three-man committee to file a suit for damages against the Telephone Department, Delhi for allegedly disconnecting about 1200 telephone connections in Delhi recently for the non-payment of bills; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Except what has appeared in the Press, the Government have no other information.

(b) In the absence of full details, it will not be proper to pre-judge the issues.

Activities of Laldanga

*1239. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Laldanga, President of Mizo National Front, has gone underground; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to counteract the underground activities of the Mizo rebels?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our security forces are continuing their mopping up operations. Civil Administration is being re-established and confidence restored. Protection is being given to loyal citizens. The cooperation of all patriotic elements is being enlisted. The people are being educated about the threats to their safety and welfare on account of treasonable and violent activities of M.N.F.

Proposal regarding visit of Party Whips to U.K.

*1240. **Shri Sezhiyan:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Parliamentary Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to send whips of various parties in Parliament to U.K. to witness the General Elections and also to observe the working of the parliamentary democracy in the democratic countries of Europe; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) and (b). A proposal to send Whips of various parties in Parliament to U.K. to observe the General Elections was considered and dropped.

Indo-U.S. Education Foundation

*1241. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ramanand Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-U.S. Education Foundation is being set up with PL-480 Rupee funds in pursuance of the joint communique issued on the conclusion of the recent visit of the Prime Minister to U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Foundation; and

(c) the Indian and American contributions to the Foundation's establishment and to the working thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The proposal to set up an Indo-U.S. Education Foundation has been tentatively discussed between the officials of the U.S. Government and the Government of India. The proposal and the draft agreement have yet to be finalised by the two Governments by mutual consultations.

Broadly, the idea is to use some of the U.S. held funds for the purpose of promoting educational and research activities in this country through an independent bi-national Foundation which will make grants for the purpose.

डाक्टर की सम्मानार्थ उपाधि

*1242. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 16 फरवरी, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 248 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा जिन 134 व्यक्तियों को डाक्टर की सम्मानार्थ उपाधि दी गई है, उनमें से कितने कितने व्यक्ति (एक) सत्तारूढ़ दल के हैं, (दो) सत्तारूढ़ दल से सम्बन्धित हैं और (तीन) गैर-सत्तारूढ़ दलों से सम्बन्धित हैं; और

(ख) यदि ऐसा कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है, तो अब ऐसा अनुमान लगाने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मू० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 तक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों (Central Universities) ने 134 व्यक्तियों को डाक्टर की सम्मानार्थ उपाधि दी थी, जिन में से केवल 17 सत्तारूढ़ दल के हैं। शेष व्यक्ति, जिन में काफी संख्या में विदेशी थे, जीवन के विभिन्न कार्यों से सम्बन्धित—अर्थात् शिक्षा विद्, वैज्ञानिक, दार्शनिक, लेखक तथा सामाजिक-कार्यकर्ता आदि थे। किसी विशेष दल के साथ उन के सम्बन्ध का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि एसोसिएशन (Association) का बड़ा व्यापक अर्थ है और कई प्रकार से उसकी व्याख्या हो सकती है।

Light Diesel Oil for Maharashtra

*1243. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 20,000 tons quota of light diesel oil was given to Maharashtra State to meet its demand in the month of December, 1965;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said quota was reduced from 20,000 tons to 14,000 tons in the last month and it has upset the whole agricultural programme in the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that as a result thereof several pumps and oil engines are lying idle and the standing crops are getting dry?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir. Actual supplies, however, amounted to 20,822 tonnes.

(b) and (c). The quota of Maharashtra for March, 1966, was 16,500 tonnes and actual supplies amounted to 14,199 tonnes. During April, 1966, arrangements have been made to supply 16,500 tonnes. Since the harvesting season will be over, it is expected that there would be some reduction in the demand for Light Diesel Oil.

Spy Ring in U.P.

*1244. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a spy ring has been operating in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh bordering Tibet and that after a search some radio transmitters and other unauthorized articles have been found; and

(b) if so, the action taken to book the culprits and to eradicate the menace?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Government have no information confirming reports of the existence of a spy ring in the northern hill areas of Uttar Pradesh bordering Tibet. Two unlicenced trans-receiver sets were recovered from an Ashram near Laxman Jhula, Rishikesh. Since the operation of such receivers without

licence is an offence under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, one person was detained and released on personal bond. There is no suspicion of espionage.

Institution of Special Courses in Military Science in Indian Universities

*1245. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian University has instituted any special courses in Military Science and History of War and Weapons;

(b) whether Government approached any University with a proposal for instituting such a course jointly;

(c) whether Government have proposed any study by the Indian Universities on the economic problem of resource mobilisation for defence; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Universities to these proposals?

The Minister of Education (Shri M.C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. According to available information, courses in Military Science in one form or the other are being conducted by eight Universities.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Mobilisation of Students for National Work

*1246. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 735 on the 8th December, 1965, regarding mobilisation of students for national work, and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the scheme of introducing compulsory national service for students; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The question of introducing compulsory national service for students is still under consideration.

Refinery Works

3931. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between the oil industry and the American Oil Company is nearing completion;

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement;

(c) whether Government propose to entrust the engineering and designing work of the refinery to the Engineers India Ltd; and

(d) whether there is any special advantage in selecting them?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) An agreement for the establishment of a refinery in Madras was entered into between Government of India, National Iranian Oil Company and AMOCO India Incorporated of USA (a subsidiary of American International Oil Co.) on 18th November, 1965.

(b) Copies of the agreement were laid on the Table of the House on 16th February, 1966, and contain the terms of the agreement.

(c) Only the process design work of the Madras refinery has been entrusted to the Engineers India Ltd.

(d) Engineers India Ltd. is a company in which Government of India has major shareholding. The special advantage is that Indian Engineers will be associated with the designing work.

Power Cut for Industries in Kerala

3932. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers who were laid off due to the electricity shortage in the industries in and around Alwaye, Kerala in October November, and December, 1965;

(b) the estimated loss of production industry-wise;

(c) whether Government are aware that this has been a recurring feature during these months every year; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken to avert this recurring difficulty?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6090/66].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some projects have been undertaken to augment the power supply. The first unit (18MW) of the Sholayar Project and two units (50MW each) at the Sabarigiri Station are expected to be commissioned shortly. With a view to provide thermal backing to the hydro-electric capacity of the State, a scheme for establishing a thermal plant at Ernakulam is also under consideration.

Strike by Saw Mill Workers in Quilon

3933. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the saw mill workers of Quilon went on strike in November, 1965;

(b) if so, the causes of the strike;

(c) what were the terms of the settlement reached; and

(d) the total number of working days lost?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The demands of the workers related to the payment of bonus for 1964-65 and linking of dearness allowance with the cost of living index.

(c) the terms of settlement reached were as follows:—

(1) (i) D.A. will be payable for increase or decrease in points in cost of living index for Quilon over 530 at the rate of 2 paise for every 5 points. This will take effect from 1st December, 1964.

(ii) Adjustment of D.A. to fluctuations in cost of living index will be calculated and made twice in a year i.e. 1st December, and 1st June, based on the then published latest figures of cost of living index. For the first six months arrears of D.A. will be paid before Onam. In the case of piece-rated workers, D.A. will be granted at the above basis subject to the condition that payment of 15 paise now paid daily to this category on the basis of agreement dated 30th May, 1964, will be adjusted towards the D.A. they are entitled to on the above basis.

(2) An amount equivalent to 8⅓ per cent of the earnings of the workers will be distributed as bonus for 1964-65, subject to the minimum prescribed in Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the eligibility of the workmen under the provisions of the Act. Bonus payment will be made before Onam.

(d) Nine.

Strike in Wood Workshop, Calicut

3934. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a workers strike in the Puthiyara Wood Workshop, Calicut in December, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any persons were arrested in connection with the strike and if so, how many and on what charges;

(d) the number of total working days lost; and

(e) the conditions of settlement, if any?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The demands of the workers related to the payment of bonus at 25 per cent of wages, maintenance of lay-off register, issue of leave cards opening of canteen etc.

(c) Nine persons were arrested for obstructing workers who were prepared to work.

(d) Six.

(e) The basic conditions of the settlement arrived at on 21st December, 1965, before the District Labour Officer, Kozhikode covered revision of wages with effect from 1st July, 1965, grant of an increment w.e.f. 1st January, 1966, supply of leave cards, doubling the number of instalments of recovery of advances, withdrawal of notice given to workers by the management regarding disciplinary action against the workers.

Minimum Wage Advisory Board

3935. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation requesting the implementation of the Minimum Wage Advisory Board's decision with regard to the toddy tappers of Kerala;

(b) if so, the steps taken for its implementation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the bonus sub-Committee of industrial relations Committee evolved a bonus formula for the toddy tappers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether it has been implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Representations have been received by the Kerala Government for implementation of the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Committee for employment in toddy tapping industry in the State.

(b) The Report of the Committee was considered by the Minimum Wages Advisory Board for Kerala, who rendered their advice to the State Government on the 7th March 1966. The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). The *Ad-hoc* Committee recommended different rates of bonus varying from 6 per cent to 11¼ per cent for the year 1965-66 and 9½ per cent to 12½ per cent for the year 1966-67. The Committee also recommended a uniform rate of bonus at 13 per cent for 1967-68. These recommendations have been accepted by the Industrial Relations Committee. Information regarding implementation of the recommendations has been called for from the Government of Kerala and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

खेतिहर मजदूरों का कल्याण

3936. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :**
श्री कांबले :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खेतिहर मजदूरों

की दशा को सुधारने के लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा खेतिहर मजदूरों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए उपाय किये जा रहे हैं । अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Stamp in Memory of Acharya Mahabir Parshad Dwivedi

3937. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue postal stamps in the memory of Acharya Mahabir Parshad Dwivedi, the father of modern Hindi Literature;

(b) if so, the details of the denomination of the stamp; and

(c) the date of issue?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 15 Paise.

(c) 15th May, 1966.

Children's Book Trust

3938. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2212 on the 16th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government which has given a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs and gives a recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh to the Trust is officially represented on this Trust;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any interest is being charged on this Rs. 25 lakhs loan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of the good work and reputation of the Trust, the Government did not consider it necessary to have a member on the Trust. No such condition was attached to the loan or grant.

(c) Yes, Sir. But a subsidy equal to the interest on the loan has been given to the Trust.

Indian Teachers' visit to U.S.A.

3939. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a batch of teachers from India visited the U.S.A. under the International Teachers Development Programme to study American Academic life during the current academic year;

(b) if so, the number of the teachers and the extent to which they were benefited by the programme; and

(c) the total number of Indian teachers benefited by the scheme so far?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fifteen. No assessment of the impact of the programme has been undertaken but as a whole it is felt that the programme was useful and effective.

(c) 205.

Central Training Institute

3940. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently started a Central Training Institute for the Instructors of the Directorate General of Resettlement

and Employment in Kurla, Bombay in collaboration with U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the detailed programme of the Institute; and

(c) the aid and collaboration received from U.S.A.?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, in July 1962.

(b) The Institute is imparting Training to Craft Instructors in 15 engineering trades, required for training of craftsmen by State Governments and industry in public and private sectors. Present training capacity is 332 Instructor trainees.

(c) The U.S. Government through its Agency for International Development (USAID) have provided the following assistance:—

(i) services of a team of 7 Experts for a period of 3 years each.

(ii) equipment worth $3,59,678 upto February 1966.

(iii) training facilities for 16 officers|Senior Masters of the Institute in U.S.A. for six months each.

Drinking water in Cannanore Central Jail

3941. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is a scarcity of drinking water in Cannanore Central Jail in Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that some proposals for digging wells and pipe connections in Cannanore Central Jail are pending with Government; and

(c) if so, the present position in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal to dig a well and instal a pump-set in the Central Jail, Cannanore.

(c) The proposal is under examination.

Teachers' Constituency

3942. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish Teachers' Constituency as proposed by a Congress body; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Such a proposal based on the suggestions received from several States and other quarters is under consideration of the Government in Law Ministry.

(b) The proposal is based *inter-alia* on the following grounds:—

(i) lack of justification for the special treatment to only one profession;

(ii) introduction of active politics in educational institutions;

(iii) virtual incapacity of teachers in Government schools and local bodies schools to seek election for these constituencies under Article 191(1) (a) of the Constitution and rules of conduct and discipline respectively.

Drilling in Surat District

3943. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the technicians of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission engaged in drilling oil well at Dian village in Surat District have discovered gas at various places; and

(b) if so, whether further exploratory work has been undertaken at those places?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, gas has been struck while drilling a well near village Dian in Surat District.

(b) Exploratory work is already in progress in that area.

Fertilizer Factory in U.P.

3944. Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: ..

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the establishment of a Fertilizer Factory in Mirzapore district (U.P.) in the public sector;

(b) if so, the progress made towards the completion of the project; and

(c) the estimated annual capacity of production of the factory?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Allowances to Advisers to Governor of Kerala

3945. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the amount of allowances drawn by the Advisers to the Governor of Kerala from the data of their taking charge upto 28th February, 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): An amount of Rs. 23,951·90 was drawn as Travelling Allowance by the Advisers till 28th February, 1966, besides their pay which is Rs. 3500 each per month.

Junior Technical School at Badagara

3946. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in establishing a junior technical school at Badagara in Kerala; and

(b) when the school will be established?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No progress has been made by the State Government so far for establishing a Junior Technical School at Badagara.

New Schools in Kerala

3947. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a priority list for starting new schools was prepared by the various District Development Councils in Kerala in February, 1966;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Government of Kerala in the matter;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to change the order and priority fixed by the District Development Councils;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether a list showing the schools recommended by the District Development Councils and the schools sanctioned will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Pay of Aided-school teachers in Kerala

3948. Shri Kappen: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aided-school teachers in Kerala whose pay has not yet been fixed in accordance with the Private Secondary School Scheme;

(b) the number of cases in which refixation has been ordered by the Court; and

(c) the number of such cases pending for the last twelve months?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (e). The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सभी भाषाओं के लिये देवनागरी लीपि

3951. श्री कांबले :
श्री वे० शि० पाटिल :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय एकता तथा भाषा की तुलना को ध्यान में रख कर सभी भाषाओं की लिपि देवनागरी बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन): (क) और (ख). इसके लिए कोई निश्चत योजना नहीं बनाई गई है । परन्तु प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के लिप्यान्तरण के लिए, और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की विशिष्ट ध्वनियों को जिन के लिए वर्तमान देवनागरी लिपि में कोई प्रतीक उपलब्ध नहीं है, प्रतीक/संकेत चिन्ह सुझाने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी । समिति ने अपनी अन्तिम सिफारिशें दे दी हैं, जिन्हें सरकार का अनुमोदन प्राप्त हो जाने पर जन साधारण की सूचना और प्रयोग के लिए प्रकाशित कर दिया जायगा ।

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की पुस्तकों के लिप्यान्तरण में देवनागरी लिपि के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की पुस्तकों को देवनागरी लिपि में तथा हिन्दी अनुवाद सहित प्रकाशित करने तथा पुस्तकों को दो भाषाओं, अर्थात प्रादेशिक भाषा तथा देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित करने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । इस योजना के अधीन दो संस्थाओं को पहले ही आर्थिक सहायता दी जा चुकी है ।

Conference of Industrialists Scientists

3952. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the two-day conference of Industrialists Scientists and Government Officials held in December last are available with the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the important features thereof; and

(c) which of these recommendations have been accepted to be taken into consideration for finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The recommendations have been made available to the Planning Commission.

(b) The recommendations pertain to matters of policy on research and development, as also specific investigations in specialised scientific and

technical fields. Detailed recommendations have been published in the form of a book, namely; "First Get-Together of Research and Industry—Recommendations", a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament.

(c) These are under consideration.

Social Security Programme

3953. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme covering unemployment, sickness, maternity, old age or any other benefit under the social security scheme has been prepared and implemented in the last year of the Third plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance and the Provident Fund Schemes which provide for benefits to workers and their families in cases of sickness, maternity, employment injury, retirement and old age have been in operation for a number of years. A draft scheme of Unemployment Insurance was prepared in 1965-66 but it has not yet been finalised.

U.S. Aid for Universities Under P.L. 480

3954. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Aad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received U.S. Aid for Universities under PL 480 during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the total amount of aid received; and

(c) the Universities which are to enjoy the benefit of this aid and for what purpose?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

दिल्ली में भूमि के दाम

3955. श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा इसकी बस्तियों में भूमि के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं जबकि इस वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के अधिकारी अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस दाम वृद्धि के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं ;

(ग) क्या 4 दिसम्बर, 1965 को नीलाम किये गये प्लाट बहुत अधिक दामों पर नीलाम हुए थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) तथा (ख). दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण द्वारा नीलामी से बेचे गए प्लाटों के मूल्यों में कुछ बढ़ौतरी हुई है। इस बढ़ौतरी का कारण मुख्यत: दिल्ली में रिहायशी प्लाटों की बढ़ती हुई मांग तथा मूल्यों के स्तर में सामान्यत: बढ़ौतरी: है। दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण के अधिकारियों का इस बढ़ौतरी से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्लाटों की नीलामी 4 दिसम्बर, 1965 को नहीं हुई थी अपितु 5 दिसम्बर, 1965 को हुई थी। उस दिन 41 प्लाट बेचे गए तथा प्राप्त मूल्यों का क्रम

46.68 प्रति वर्गगज (482 वर्ग गज के एक प्लाट के लिये) से लेकर 91 रुपये 25 पैसे (297 वर्ग गज के एक प्लाट के लिये) तक था। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस क्षेत्र में प्लाटों की न्यूनतम बोली (रिजर्व मूल्य) 39 रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज है विशिष्ट प्लाटों के लिए दी गई बोलियां किसी व्यक्ति की पसन्द, प्लाट के आकार तथा स्थिति के अनुसार भिन्न भिन्न होती हैं, तथा दिल्ली में भूमि के उच्च स्तरीय, अधिग्रहण, विकास तथा निपटान की योजना स्वीकृत होने के समय प्लाटों के बजार भाव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मूल्यों की ये बोलियां अधिक नहीं समझी जातीं।

Cost of Penicillin

3956. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of penicillin produced/manufactured in Pimpri has been further reduced;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) how does the price compare with the prices of penicillin in other countries?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the information available the retail prices of two unitages of penicillin produced at HAL Pimpri and the internal prices of similar vialled products in U.K., U.S.A., West Germany and Canada are as follows:—

(Price in paise)

Product	H.A.L.	U.K.	U.S.A.	W. Germany	Canada
1. Penicillin G. Sod 5 lac.	61	84	81	584	91
2. Penicillin V Tablets 65 mg x 36	475	746	1976	108	..

Payment of Bonus

3957. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretaries' panel has finalised the scheme about payment of bonus to public sector employees not covered by the payment of bonus Act, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not usual to divulge details of advice tendered to Government by Secretaries. After considering their advice Government have decided that the following should be the guiding principles for determining the quantum of ex-gratia payment to the employees of non-competing public sector undertakings of the Central Government which were not covered by the payment of Bonus Act, 1965:—

(i) All non-competing public sector undertakings should pay ex-gratia to their employees amounts which they would be liable to pay as bonus if they were to fall within the purview of the payment of Bonus Act;

(ii) where such an undertaking has made ex-gratia payment in the past, the amount of such payment should be treated as absorbed in the amount determined as in (i) above. In other words, no claim of employees to payment determined on the lines of the Bonus Law as an addition to payment on the scale of ex-gratia payments in the past should be accepted. If the past ex-gratia payment had been higher than the amount as worked out as in (i) above, the level of past ex-gratia payment should be maintained;

(iii) the principle in (ii) above, shall also be followed in the case of competing public sector undertakings; and

(iv) the applicability of (ii) and (iii) above should be conditional upon the maintenance of the level of performance of the undertaking in individual cases.

Telephone connections in Delhi

3958. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the numbetr of applications received for the grant of telephones in Delhi and New Delhi, during the period from 1st April, 1965 to 31st December, 1965;

(b) the number out of them who have been granted telephone connections; and

(c) when the remaining connections are likely to be granted?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 10,251

(b) 1,592.

(c) It is not possible to indicate exactly as to when the remaining applicants are likely to be granted telephones. The present waiting list for Delhi Telephone system is approximately 50,000. Steps are being taken to expand the capacity of the existing exchanges, lay additional cables etc. so that the pending demands are met to the maximum extent possible consistent with the available resources. It is unlikely that the demands as recent as of 31-12-65 will be met in full in the near future.

Telephone Exchange in U.P.

3959. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges in the State of Uttar Pradesh as on the 31st December, 1965;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges which are likely to be opened during 1966-67 in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 236.

(b) Approximately 30 more new exchanges are likely to be opened.

(c) Approximately Rs. 6.15 lakhs excluding costs of expansions in the existing exchanges.

विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा प्रणाली

3960. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 दिसम्बर, 1965 को चण्डीगढ़ में अपने दीक्षान्त भाषण में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के चेयरमेन ने यह कहा था कि भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में जो शिक्षा दी जाती है वह गरीब तथा जरूरतमन्द छात्रों की पहुंच से बाहर है और उन्होंने शिक्षा प्रणाली की कुछ अन्य कमियों का भी उल्लेख किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कमियों को दूर करने की बजाय, सरकार अपने अधिकारियों को इनका उल्लेख करने की अनुमति क्यों देती है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस तरह से कमियां का उल्लेख करने से अच्छा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री म० क० चागला) : (क) जी हां। देश की शिक्षा पद्धति की कुछ खामियों का जिक्र करते हुए, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने ज्ञान के प्रसार और वर्तमान सामाजिक ढांचे को बनाने में विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा अदा किए जाने वाले पार्ट पर भी जोर दिया था।

(ख) और (ग). अध्यक्ष एक विख्यात शिक्षा शास्त्री और एक स्वायत्तशासी संस्था अर्थात विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के प्रधान हैं। विभिन्न शैक्षिक मामलों और नीतियों पर अपने विचार करने में वह पूर्णतया अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, रचनात्मक आलोचना खतरनाक नहीं होती है, किन्तु वास्तव में मामलों में सुधार के लिए आवश्यक है।

शेख अब्दुल्ला को दी गई सुविधाएं

3961. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शेख अब्दुल्ला को कुछ और सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन व्यक्तियों पर, जो उनसे मिलने जाते हैं; कोई निगरानी रखी जा रही है; और

(ग) उन्हें नजर बन्द किये जाने के बाद से उनकी रिहायश तथा खानपान पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सभरग मंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क) शेख अब्दुल्ला को दी गई सुविधाएं मई 1965 से लेकर उनकी नजर बन्दी के दौरान लगभग एक समान रही हैं। सितम्बर 1965 में भारत पाक संघर्ष के दौरान उनकी निजी सुरक्षा के हित में कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाए गये थे। इन प्रतिबन्धों में अब विशेष छूट दी गई है तथा अब शेख अब्दुल्ला झील के चारों ओर भ्रमण के लिये जा सकते हैं तथा मस्जिद में जुमे की नमाज में उपस्थित हो सकते है।

(ख) आजकल शेख अब्दुल्ला की पत्नी तथा उनकी पुत्री उनके साथ रह रहीं हैं अन्य जो उन से मिलना चाहते हैं उन्हें मदुराई के कलैक्टर से पूर्व अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है। ऐसी भेंटें सामान्यतः कलैक्टर द्वारा नामांकित एक अधिकारी की उपस्थिति में होती हैं।

(ग) पूरी सूचना मद्रास सरकार से प्राप्त होनी है परन्तु उन्होंने हाल ही में यह लिखा है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला की देखरेख पर किया गया मासिक व्यय लगभग 2500 रुपये है।

Translation of Books in Foreign Languages

3962. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some arrangements have been made for the translation of books of permanent importance in Italian, French, German and Japanese languages;

(b) if so, the number of books which have been taranslated; and

(c) whether there is any arrangement for teaching these languages in the various universities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6091/66].

Employment Situation in the Country

3963. **Shri P. C. Barooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official selective study of the employment situation in the country and progress made in this regard during the Third Plan, has recently been made; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) A study of employment trends during the period March, 1961 to March, 1964 was undertaken in 1964 by the Directorate General of Employment and Training in respect of certain selected districts in the country on the basis of information collected under the Employment Market Information Programme. The results were published in 1965.

(b) The study revealed a rising trend of employment in 119 districts out of a total of 134 covered by the Study. In the remaining 15 districts employment has declined.

Student Wastage in Engineering Institutes

3964. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study of student wastage in the engineering Colleges and polytechnic schools; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this wastage and to increase the number of Engineers and technicians in the country.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The problem of wastage in technical institutions has been engaging the attention of the Central Government for quite a long time. On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, several measures have been taken to improve the quality of technical education in order to reduce wastage. These measures include provision of adequate instructional facilities, training of teachers, improvement of their pay scales, provision of staff quarters, hostel facilities for students revision of curricula and syllabus and holding of supplementary examination etc.

New All India Services

3965. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1214 on the 1st September, 1965 and state the progress made with regard to the formation of all-India services for Public Health, Engineering and Forestry to which the concurrence of the State Government is said to have been conveyed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Indian Medical & Health Service

The questions relating to remuneration, the need for and composition of a Central Cadre, the inclusion of teaching and research posts in the Service, fixing of promotion quota for the State Medical Officers have been considered and tentative decisions have been taken. Drafting of rules and regulations has now been taken in hand.

Indian Service of Engineers

Some of the basic issues such as the need for and composition of a Central cadre in the Service, participation of State Electricity Boards in the Power Branch of the proposed Service and principles of encadrement of posts in the Service, on which some of the State Governments have expressed divergent views, are under consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments concerned. As soon as the outstanding matters are finally settled, the drafting of relevant rules and regulations and scrutiny of service particulars of officers who will be eligible for appointment at the time of initial constitution of the service will be taken up.

Indian Forest Service

Some of the important draft rules| regulations for regulating recruitment promotion, probation etc. of the members of the proposed Service have been prepared and sent to the State Governments and the Union Public Service Commission for their comments|concurrence. The details of service particulars of officers who are eligible for appointment to the service at its initial constitution stage have also been scrutinised. After these rules|regulations have been finalized the selection programme will be settled in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. It is expected that recruitment to the Indian Forest Service will begin by the end of this year.

Fertility of Soil in Dandakaranya

3966. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dandakaranya Development Authority have any plan to improve the fertility of soil in Dandakaranya;

(b) if so, what are the plans; and

(c) how much is going to be spent on this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

It is proposed to supply fertilisers of different types to cover an average of one acre per family taking care to see that in irrigated areas, fertiliser is supplied for the entire holding. The remaining portions of the land will be covered by compost and farm yard manure. The settlers will be encouraged to produce compost and the supply of fertilisers will be linked with that of compost making.

(c) The amount proposed to be spent during 1966-67 on purchase f fertilisers is Rs. 15 lakhs.

Case Against Kerala Publishers

3967. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2073 on the 8th December, 1965 regarding the case against Kerala Publishers and state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has completed the investigation into the cases against the Publishers of 'Janayagoon' and 'Nevajeewan' in Kerala and submitted the report to Government; and

(b) if so, to which Court the case is being transferred

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

उर्वरक कारखाने

3968. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 के लिये सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये थे ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में वस्तुत: कितनी क्षमता का उपयोग किया गया और इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितने कारखाने स्थापित किये गये अथवा स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कितने लाइसेंस वापिस लिये गये और कुल उपलब्ध क्षमता का उपयोग न किये जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या थे ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र में लाइसेंस युक्त/स्वीकृत क्षमता 164,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन की थी । गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में लाइसेंस युक्त क्षमताएं क्रमश: 200,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन और 13,200 मीटरी टन पी, ओ, की थी ।

(ख) क्षमता जिसने उत्पादन शुरु किया, निम्न प्रकार थी:—

(i) नाइट्रोजन—160,000 मीटरी टन

(ii) पी, ओ,—57,000 मीटरी टन

1965-66 में जिन कारखानों ने उत्पादन शुरु किया, उन के नाम और उनकी क्षमताए इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) भारतीय उर्वरक, निगम, ट्राम्बे यूनिट

90,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन

45,000 मीटरी टन पी, ओ,

(2) नयवेली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन नयवेली 70,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन नयवेली ।

(3) धारमसी मुरारजी केमिकल्स कम्पनी लि० कुम्हारी (वर्तमान कारखाने का विस्तार) 5,500 मीटरी टन पी, ओ,

(4) कोयम्बटूर पायनीयर फर्टीलाइजरस लि०, कोयम्बटूर

6,500 मीटरी टन पी, ओ,

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

Telephone for Panchayat Samiti and Block Development Offices in U.P.

3969. Shri **Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayat Samiti Offices and Block Development Offices in Uttar Pradesh provided with telephones as on the 31st December, 1965; and

(b) the number of Panchayat Samiti Offices and Block Development Offices in that State to be provided with telephones during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): 369 Panchayat Samiti Offices and Block Development Offices in Uttar Pradesh provided with telephone (Public Call Office) facilities as on 31-12-1965.

(b) 8 more Panchayat Samiti Offices and Block Development Offices are likely to be provided with such facilities during 1966-67, subject to the availability of stores in time.

Closure of Tea Gardens

3970. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tea gardens in Assam closed down during 1965;

(b) if so, how many and the number of workers thrown out of employment thereby;

(c) the reasons for their closure;

(d) whether the Indian National Trade Union Congress had requested the Central Government to take over these and certain other tea gardens; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Only two gardens belonging to the Brahmaputra Tea Company were closed down for a short period in the middle of 1965. They were re-opened on the intervention of the Labour Commissioner, Assam.

(b) No worker was thrown out of employment.

(c) Financial difficulties.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As the gardens were reopened no further action was considered necesary.

Payment of Bonus to Kolar Gold Field Workers

3971. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a part of the bonus to the Kolar Gold Field gold mine workers was paid for a part of the year 1962-63 for eight months, and if so, the rate at which the bonus was paid;

(b) whether no bonus was paid to the labourers after the take-over of the mine from the Mysore Government by the Central Government; and

(c) the reasons for non-payment and when the same will be paid?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Bonus was paid at the rate of 26 days basic wages pro rata for the 8 months period from 1-4-62 to 30-11-62.

(b) No bonus has so far been paid.

(c) The question whether bonus should be paid for the period from the 1st December, 1962 to the 31st March, 1964 and if so, at what rate has been referred to adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal.

Post Offices in Punjab

3972. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Post Offices opened in the Punjab State in 1965;

(b) the number of Post Offices upgraded in that State in 1965; and

(c) the places where telegraphic facilities were provided in that State in 1965?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 180.

(b) 31.

(c) Telegraph facilities were provided at the following places in Punjab State during 1965;

1. Kaul.
2. Nirmand.
3. Dayalpur.
4. Chhachian.
5. Siwani.
6. Butana.
7. Fatehgarh Panjtour.
8. Bhondsi.
9. Kahnuwan.

R. M. S. Offices in Punjab

3973. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of R. M. S. Offices functioning in Punjab at present with their location;

(b) the number of new R. M. S. Offices sanctioned in Punjab with their dates of sanction; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in opening them?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Twenty Four. The location of each office is as under:—

1. Ambala GPO Sorting.—
Ambala Head Post Office.

2. Ambala R.M.S.—
Ambala R. S.

3. Ambala City RMS.—
Ambala City R. S.

4. Amritsar R.M.S.—
Amritsar R. S.

5. Chandigarh RMS.—
Chandigarh Sector-17.

6. Jullundur City RMS.—
Jullundur City R.S.

7. Jullundur City Sorting.—
Jullundur City H. O.

8. Ludhiana R.M.S.—
Ludhiana R.S.

9. Pathankof RMS.—
Pathankot R.S.

10. Rpuar R.M.S.—
Rupar (Ambala Distt.)
Near Rly. Station.

11. Yamunanagar RMS.—
Yamunanagar (Ambala Distt.)
Near Rly. Station.

12. Hoshiarpur RMS.—
Hoshiarpur R.S.

13. Tribune P.S.O.—
Ambala. In office of the Tribune.

14. Bhatinda RMS.—
Bhatinda R.S.

15. Dhuri R.M.S.—
Dhuri R.S. (Sangrur).

16. Ferozepur RMS.—
Ferozepur Cantt. R.S

17. Hissar R.M.S.—
Hissar (Near Rly. Station).

18. Jakhal R.M.S.—
Jakhal R.S. (Hissar).

19. Kalka R.M.S.—
Kalka R.S.

20. Karnal R.M.S.—
Karnal on Kaithal Road.

21. Panipat RMS.
Panipat on Rly. Road.

22. Patiala RMS.—
Patiala R.S.

23. Rohtak RMS.—
Rohtak R.S.

24. Smla RMS.—
Simla P.S.

(b) Nil.

(c) The question does not arise.

Mobile Post Office in Punjab

3974. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile Post Offices in Punjab State at present;

(b) whether Government propose to commission more such Post Offices in Punjab State; and

(c) if so, their field of operation?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Nil.

(b) Not at present.

(c) Does not arise.

लोक-सभा में सदस्यों को अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के लोगों की भावनायें व्यक्त करने का अवसर

3975. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संविधान की प्रस्तावना के अनुसार लोक-सभा के सभी सदस्यों को अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लोगों की भावनायें रखने का समान अवसर नहीं मिलता; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि सभी सदस्यों को सरकार के समक्ष अपनी भावनायें रखने का समान अवसर मिले, सरकार का विचार क्या कार्य करने का है ?

संसद् कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह): (क) संविधान की प्रस्तावना का सदयों को अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लोगों की भावनायें व्यक्त करने के अवसर देने के प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । लोक-सभा की कार्यवाही की व्यवस्था अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन सम्बन्धी नियमों के अधीन की जाती है । इन नियमों के अनुसार सदस्यों को अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लोगों की भावनायें व्यक्त करने के बारे में कोई भेदभाव प्रतीत नहीं होता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Telephone and Telex Rates

3976. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Bagri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri Sezhiyan:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the telephone and telex rates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the subscribers thereto;

(c) how far the different rates have been enhanced; and

(d) the additional revenue expected from this enhancement?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The tariffs for certain telecommunication services have been revised from 16th January, 1966.

(b) and (c). The increases in tariffs have been made mainly on budgetary and technical considerations. A comparative statement showing old and new tariffs is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6092/66].

(d) About rupees ten crores per annum.

शिक्षित लोगों में बेरोजगारी

3977. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेरोजगार डाक्टरों, इंजीनियरों और अनपढ़ व्यक्तियों तथा मैट्रिक, आई० ए० आई० एस० सी०, बी० ए०, बी० एस० सी०, एम० ए० और एम० एस० सी०, स्तर तक पढ़े हुए बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की इस समय राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें जीविकोपार्जन के उपयुक्त साधन दिलाने के लिए सरकार का कोई व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) इस सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध जानकारी केवल उन व्यक्तियों के बारे में है जो रोजगार कार्यालय की सहायता से काम खोज रहे थे। ग्रस्तु प्राप्त आंकड़ों की कुछ सीमायें हैं क्योंकि वे सभी व्यक्ति जो बेरोजगार हैं रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपना नाम नहीं दर्ज कराते। इसके साथ साथ रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों में नाम दर्ज कराने वालों में कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो कहीं न कहीं काम पर लगे होते हैं।

रोजगार कार्यालय के चालू रजिस्टरों में दर्ज प्रार्थियों की संख्या जैसी कि 31-12-1965 को थी तथा उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता का राज्यानुसार ब्यौरा विवरण में है जो कि सभा पटल पर रखा गया [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया—देखिये संख्या एल. टी—60 93/66**]

(ख) और (ग). आशा है पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन चलने वाले विभिन्न विकास कार्यों के कारण बेरोजगार लोगों को (जिनमें शिक्षित बेरोजगार भी शामिल हैं) अधिक रोजगार अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

कोहनूर हीरा

3978. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्री द० द० पुरी :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता की यह मांग है कि संसार का सबसे बड़ा हीरा कोहनूर वापिस लिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला): (क) सरकार को किसी सार्वजनिक मांग की जानकारी नहीं है किन्तु हाल ही में पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी राय बताई है कि यदि इंग्लैण्ड से 'कोहनूर' हीरा प्राप्त कर लिया जाये, तो उसकी बहुत सराहना की जायेगी।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने किसी भी समय 'कोहनूर' हीरे की वापसी की मांग का विचार नहीं किया है क्योंकि यह कोई कला की वस्तु नहीं ह और यह अब ब्रिटिश ताज जवाहिरात का एक अंग है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के इस रुख में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

Women Judges

3979. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women judges in the High Courts of India;

(b) the number of women judges in the other courts of the country;

(c) whether the Second National Convention of the Indian Federation of Women Lawyers has recently urged the appointment of more promising women lawyers to judicial posts from the lowest to the highest cadre; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) one.

(b) Government of India have no information as appointments to subordinate courts in the country are the concern of the State Governments.

(c) Government have no official information.

(d) Does not arise.

Abduction of a Head Constable

8980. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the midnight of January 4-5, 1966, Shri Roop Chand, Head Conshtable, was kidnapped from the Rohtak Road Check post Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said head-constable was taken to a factory and beaten by four persons and he was forced to sign some document; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). A Head Constable of the Delhi Police, who is on deputation with the Delhi Transport Authority, was allegedly kidnapped by four persons on the night between 3-4 January, 1966, from a check post on Rohtak Road, Delhi, and beaten. The case is under investigation.

प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया के कर्मचारी

3981. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के कर्मचारियों और प्रबन्धकों के विवाद को निपटाने के लिए कोई प्रयास किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या; और

(ग) अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) से (ग). दोनों पक्षों में विचार-विमर्श के बाद 7-4-1966 को इस विवाद का निपटारा हो गया । समझौते के अनुसार 1965, 1966 और 1967 के लेखा वर्षों के लिए वेतन (मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ता) के 6 प्रतिशत की दर से बोनस का भुगतान किया जायेगा ।

Translation of Standard Works

3982. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the translation of standard works so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that private publishers offer high terms to sell copyright, which are not acceptable to the Standing Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology;

(c) whether the Commission has assigned the work of translating textbooks for graduate and post-graduate classes to the Universities; and

(d) if so, how many text-books, including foreign publications have been translated so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (d). 446 Standard Works of University level have so far been taken up for translation and publication in Hindi and Regional languages, and out of which 199 titles have been translated and 247 are under translation. Of the 199 titles translated, 37 titles have been published, 47 are in the press and the remaining 115 are under vetting.

(b) In a few cases, the owners of copy-rights asked for higher percentage of royalty, but they ultimately agreed to accept the rate of royalty prescribed by the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Payment of Bonus in Public Industries

3983. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Units that paid bonus according to the Payment of Bonus Act 1965;

(b) the number of employees and workers benefited by the bonus paid by the Public Sector Units;

(c) the approximate amount of bonus paid by the Public Sector Units according to the new Act;

(d) the number of Public Sector Units that have not paid bonus according to the new Act;

(e) the number of Units that did not pay bonus; and

(f) the reasons for the failure to pay bonus.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Wage Board for Agricultural Labour

3984. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought the opinion of the State Government for the constitution of a Wage Board for agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what are the opinions of different States?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Business Administration Degree

3985. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who held the Master of Business Administration Degree from different Universities in the country;

(b) the number of those in employment out of them; and

(c) the help rendered by Government to utilise their talent?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). According to available statistics, there are at present 150 persons holding the degree of Master of Business Administration, of which 116 are employed. No definite information about the remaining 34 persons is available.

(c) No special help is rendered by Government.

Shortage and Blackmarketing in Crude Oil

3986. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of and blackmarketing in crude oil and diesel oil and that agriculturists are not getting adequate supplies thereof; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Requirements of Light Diesel Oil, locally called as crude oil, in some areas, for lift irrigation, increased from October, 1965, an account of the failure of moonsoons. Steps were taken

immediately increase the production of Light Diesel Oil. State-wise allocations for areas supplied from the production of Bombay Refineries are being fixed monthly. The State Governments have been advised to take steps to regulate distribution of Light Diesel Oil, so that the requirements for agriculture are met on priority. The State Governments have been asked also to check whether Light Diesel Oil is being misused as High Speed Diesel Oil on account of the substantial difference in tax-paid prices between the two products.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

3987. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Karani Singhji:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sindri Fertilizer Factory produced ammonia in 1965, exceeding the optimum level of production;

(b) the extent of its production of nitrogen, urea and ammonium sulphate in 1965, as compared to the earlier three years.

(c) the *ad hoc* grant of bonus, if any, sanctioned for the employees by way of encouragement and appreciation of their performances?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b)

Total nitrogen in end products	Urea Tonnes	Ammonium Sulphate Tonnes
1965 : 92,887	20,019	3,33,995
1964 : 83,23	17,411	3,00,470
1963 : 87,863	18,713	3,15,622
1962 : 90,369	17,048	3,21,465

(c) the *ad hoc* grant of bonus, was paid. The bonus for the financial year 1964-65 was paid under the payment of Bonus Act.

Meeting Between Employees and Employers in Northern States

3988. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of his Ministry and workers and Employers of different Northern States was held in Delhi in January, 1966; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereat and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement indicating the conclusions of the meeting is laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6094/66.]

This meeting yielded encouraging results as both the workers' and employers' representatives indicated their readiness to implement the scheme of consumers cooperatives and fair price shops for industrial workers effectively.

Electric and Electronic Engineers in India

3989. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the professional organisations have been helpful in meeting the manpower shortage in electrical and electronic engineering in India and, if so, to what extent;

(b) whether any short courses have been arranged by them for continuing education in stimulating new postgrade education and research activities; and

(c) whether these organisations have been encouraged by the Union Government to offer independent critical reviews of job specification, wage structure and educational requirements and, if so, with what response?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Professional bodies have been to some extent helpful in meeting the manpower shortage in electrical and

electronic engineering by enabling candidates to obtain qualifications in the above specialities by passing their examinations. During 1964 and 65, 134 candidates obtained engineering qualifications in the Electrical Speciality and 20 candidates in the Electronics and Tele-communications speciality through the Institution of Engineers; during 1963-64 and 1964-65, 568 candidates obtained engineering qualifications in the Telecommunications speciality (which includes Electronics) through the Institution of Tele-communication Engineers.

(b) No.

(c) No. Sir.

Eradication of Illiteracy by UNESCO

3990. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been selected by the UNESCO as one of the countries under its plan for aid to selected countries for eradication of illiteracy;

(b) if so, the precise nature of aid to be received and conditions attached to such aid;

(c) whether the question of eradicating illiteracy as part of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been considered; and

(d) if so, the proposed amount to be spent for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Unesco.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposed amount in the Fourth Five Year Plan for literacy programme, libraries, production of literature and other ancillary programme is 71 crores.

Fertilizer Factories in Orissa

3991. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new fertiliser factories in Orissa State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Girls' Education in Orissa

3992. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on girls' education in Orissa State during the Third Plan period so far; and

(b) the amount allocated for Orissa for the purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). Expenditure on schemes for girls' education is part of the Plan and Non-Plan expenditure incurred by the State concerned and Central grants for assisting the States are given as block grants, therefore it is not possible to specify how much expenditure was incurred by the Central Government on girls' education in a given State in any year.

In 1965-66, a special advance action allocation of Rs. 1.00 lakh was placed by the Centre at the disposal of the Orissa Government for promoting girls' education. In 1966-67, no such additional allocation is proposed to be made.

Primary Schools in Orissa

3993. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan or subsidy granted to the Orissa Government for the construction of Primary school buildings in the State during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). No separate grant or loan was sanctioned by the Central Government for this purpose during 1965-66. Provision for this purpose has to be made by the State Governments concerned in the State sector of the Plan. The pattern of Central assistance in the Fourth Plan is under consideration.

Unemployed Technical Persons in Orissa

3994. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical persons registered in various employment exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1965; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance till the end of December, 1965?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 6,325 were on the live register of employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1965.

(b) 1,956 during the year 1965.

Outstanding Telephone Revenue in Orissa

3995. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the telephone revenue outstanding at present in Orissa; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the same?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) As on 1st January, 1966 the amount of telephone revenue outstanding for more than six months was Rs. 6.63 lakhs.

(b) Action has been taken to enforce the disconnection of telephones of defaulting subscribers. Other special steps, such as, pursuing the defaulting subscribers, recourse to legal action, where necessary, are also being taken to secure early settlement.

छम्ब जोरियां के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की मांगें

3996. श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छम्ब-जोरियां क्षेत्र के शरणार्थियों ने कुछ मांगें रखी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने कहा है कि यदि उनकी मांगें पूरी नहीं की गई तो वे भूख हड़ताल करेंगे; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) छम्ब-जोरियां क्षेत्र के शरणार्थियों ने हाल में कोई मांगें नहीं रखी हैं यद्यपि उन्होंने कुछ मास पहले कुछ मांगें रखी थीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अंग्रेजी में अनुत्तीर्ण छात्र

3997. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में हाई स्कूल, हायर सेकेन्डरी, इन्टरमीडियेट एवं तत्सम परीक्षाओं में केवल अंग्रेजी में अनुत्तीर्ण होने वाले छात्रों का राज्यवार प्रतिशत कितना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसके कारण जानने का प्रयास किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे सभी राज्यों से एकत्र किया जायेगा जिसमें कुछ समय लगेगा । तथापि, सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश के कुछ भागों में अंग्रेजी में फेल होने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या काफी है ।

(ख) और (ग). मुख्य कारण स्कूल स्तर पर शिक्षा का माध्यम प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का होना है, जिसके फलस्वरूप अंग्रेजी के शिक्षण की विषय वस्तु और अवधि में कमी आई है । अन्य कठिनाइयां हैं :—अंग्रेजी में योग्य और प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों की कमी तथा स्कूलों में विद्यार्थियों की भीड़-भाड़ ।

पुस्तकाध्यक्षों के वेतन-क्रम

3998. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में काम करने वाले पुस्तकाध्यक्षों को सरकारी स्कूलों में काम करने वाले पुस्तकाध्यक्षों को दिये जाने वाले वेतनक्रम से भिन्न वेतनक्रम दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि अन्य सभी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को समान वेतनक्रम दिये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन पुस्तकाध्यक्ष श्रेणी (III) के पदों का वेतन-मान इस प्रकार है :

(1) 150–10–250–कु० रो० 10-290–15–320 रुपये ।

(2) 118–4–170–कु० रो०–5–200 कु० रो०–5–225 रुपये ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 1963 में उपर्युक्त वेतन-मान (1) के पदों के लिए निचले स्तर की योग्यताएं अपनाई थीं और केवल सरकारी स्कूलों पर इस छूट को लागू किया था, किन्तु सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों के पुस्तकाध्यक्षों के लिए इसे नहीं अपनाया था । इस भेदभाव को दूर करने के प्रश्न पर दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचार विनिमय से सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों में सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु

3999. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों में से सेवानिवृत्ति की क्या आयु निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) क्या 55 वर्ष की आयु हो जाने के पश्चात् सेवा अवधि बढ़ाने के लिये शिक्षा प्राधिकारियों अथवा संस्थाओं के प्रबन्धकों को आवेदन पत्र देना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या प्रबन्धकों को अपने स्तर पर ऐसे आवेदन पत्र मांगने का अधिकार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या शिक्षा विभाग उन प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करता है जो अपने स्तर पर ऐसे आवेदन पत्र मांगते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों के कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति की सामान्य आयु 60 वर्ष है। किन्तु किसी भी कर्मचारी को 55 और 60 वर्ष की आयु के बीच किसी समय भी अकुशलता, अक्षमता अथवा शारीरिक अस्वस्थता के आधार पर सेवानिवृत्त किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते उसे प्रस्तावित सेवानिवृत्ति के विरुद्ध कारण बताने का उचित अवसर प्रदान किया गया हो और उसके प्रतिवेदन पर, यदि कोई हो, समुचित विचार किया गया हो।

(ख) अध्यापक से ऐसे किसी आवेदन-पत्र पेश करने की मांग नहीं की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सहकारी समितियों के लिये भूमि

4000. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के भूमि तथा मकान निर्माण विभाग ने काफी मकान निर्माण सहकारी समितियों को, जो 1960 में या उसके पश्चात् बनी हैं, पिछले महीने भूमि नियत की है और उन्हें 3 फरवरी, 1966 तक भूमि की आधी कीमत देने के लिये भी कहा गया है जबकि ऐसी बहुत सी समितियों को जो 1960 से भी पहले दर्ज की गई थीं कोई भूमि नियत नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पक्षपात के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन शेष समितियों के लिये भी कब भूमि नियत कर दी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T. —6095/66]

साहित्य रत्न की उपाधि

4001. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन (हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय), प्रयाग की 'साहित्य रत्न' की उपाधि को बी० ए० आनर्स के बराबर माना है (देखिये प्रेस अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 7-15/64-एच० 1, दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 1964) जबकि दिल्ली के शिक्षा निदेशालय ने उस उपाधि को ऐसी मान्यता नहीं दी है [देखिये दिल्ली शिक्षा निदेशालय के जनरल सेक्शन का परिपत्र संख्या डी० ई० 65(4)/जन-65, दिनांक 25 अगस्त, 1965]

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) दिल्ली में सभी हिन्दी अध्यापकों को 170 रुपये से आरम्भ होने वाला वेतनक्रम न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं हालांकि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की 'साहित्य रत्न' की उपाधि बी० ए० आनर्स के बराबर है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) से (ग). प्रैस नोट द्वारा केवल कुछ

ओरियण्टल डिग्रियों की, उनमें निर्धारित हिन्दी स्तर की समकक्षता की घोषणा की गई थी। इसके अनुसार साहित्य रत्न बी० ए० (आनर्स) के पूरी तरह समकक्ष नहीं है।

निदेशालय का 25-8-65 का पृष्ठांकन एक अलग मामले पर था, अर्थात् ग्रेड II के भाषा अध्यापकों की न्यूनतम योग्यताएं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए साहित्य रत्न की परीक्षा की समकक्षता के मामले की जांच की जा रही है। अब यह निणय किया गया है कि जिन व्यक्तियों की "साहित्य रत्न" की योग्यता है, उन्हें ग्रेड II भाषा अध्यापक के 170–380 रुपये के वेतनमान के पदों के लिए पात्र समझना चाहिए, बशर्ते उन्होंने मैट्रिक परीक्षा भी अंग्रेजी विषय के साथ उत्तीर्ण की हो और वे अन्य निर्धारित शर्तें भी पूरी करते हों।

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry

4002. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the chemical and pharmaceutical industry has asked Government for a rise in the price of their products; and

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the industry therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). In the absence of control over prices of important chemicals, *viz.*, caustic soda, soda ash, etc., there is no need for the chemical industry to request Government for increase in prices of these chemicals.

In regard to ethyl alcohol, a number of representations were received from time to time that the existing prices are unremunerative, that the costs of production have gone up all round and that there is a case for upward revision of selling prices of ethyl alcohol. A reference was made to the Tariff Commission in October, 1964 in the matter. In the meantime, on the recommendation of the Government of U.P. and in consultation with the Tariff Commission, an interim price increase of one paisa per litre was allowed without prejudice to the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. The Report of the Tariff Commission since received is under consideration of Government.

In regard to pharmaceuticals, in which the retail prices of medicines are fixed at the level of prices as published in the price lists effective on the 1st April, 1963, there have been representations that Government should review the price control orders and that in the meantime, an *ad hoc* price increase ranging from six to fifteen percent should be allowed. The reasons adduced are that the prices of raw materials and packings, labour charges, various Central duties, etc., have all increased. While the *ad hoc* price increase has not been agreed to, it has been decided that the recommendations of the non official committee appointed in the Ninth Drugs Conference held on the 4th and 5th August, 1965 should be awaited and their recommendations considered. The individual applications received from time to time are examined in consultation with various authorties of Government.

मद्रास में पोलिस्टर प्लांट

4003. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मद्रास में पोलिस्टर प्लांट लगाने की योजना मंजूर कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस कम्पनी को मंजूरी दी गई है तथा किस आधार पर प्लांट स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन): (क) और (ख). जी हां। मैसर्ज इण्डियन प्रोड्यूस एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन, मद्रास को प्रति वर्ष 2,000 मीटरी टन की क्षमता के लिए एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है। विदेशी तकनीकी सहयोग और प्लांट तथा मशीनरी के आयात के लिए उनके विस्तृत प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Recovery of Sales Tax

4004. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be plaesed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs is outstanding as Sales Tax arrears in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to recover the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6096/66.]

Auditoria in Schools and Colleges in Punjab

4005. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount given by the Central Government for the construction of auditoria in various schools and colleges in Punjab during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

1965-66—Rs. 20,105/-.

1966-67— Nil, so far.

District Gazetteers in Punjab

4006. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the final assistance given to the Punjab Government for the publication of District Gazetteers during 1965-66; and

(b) the assistance proposed to be given during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The Central grant-in-aid to the Government of Punjab for the compilation of one District Gazetteer during 1965-66 was Rs. 6,000. No Central grant was given to the Government of Punjab for the printing of a District Gazetteer, as none was published during the year.

(b) During 1966-67, Central Grant-in-aid to the Government of Punjab would be 40% of the expenditure incurred by the State on the compilation and printing of District Gazetteers. The grant for compilation is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 6,000 per volume.

Copra Prices in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4007. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum purchase prices of copra and betelnuts prescribed by the Chief Commissioner Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the trading licences issued for Nicobar Islands, as in force at present; and

(b) when these were last revised to relate them to selling prices in the mainland markets and how these compare with the mainland prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The minimum purchase price of copra and betelnut prevailing at present in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is Rs. 37.50 p and Rs. 110 per 50 kgs. each respectively.

(b) These rates were last revised in July, 1963. The selling price of copra and betelnut at Calcutta is reported to be about Rs. 150 and Rs. 422 per 50 kgs. (Penang variety) each respectively.

Kerosene Oil Scarcity in Nicobar

4008. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Nicobar Island use candles for lighting purposes because of kerosene oil scarcity;

(b) the quantity of kerosene oil allotted and supplied to the Island during 1965; and

(c) the reasons for not allotting the required quantity?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). During 1965 allocations of kerosene were not made territory-wise and supplies were arranged through normal trade channels. Total quantity of kerosene oil supplied to this Island during 1966 was 83 K.L. (64 tonnes).

Appointment of Vice-Chancellor of Kerala University

4009. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to suggest a panel for appointment as Vice-Chancellor of Kerala University could not make any recommendation; and

(b) if so, the procedure adopted to appoint the Vice-Chancellor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Committee could not suggest a panel.

(b) The Kerala University Act did not contain any provision for an alternative method of appointment or for the continuance of the present Vice-Chancellor under such a contingency. Therefore, in order to avert the situation in which the University would have been without a Vice-Chancellor, the Governor of Kerala issued an Ordinance, *viz.*, the Kerala University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 by which the Chancellor was empowered to appoint the Vice-Chancellor in the event of the Committee being unable to suggest a name unanimously or a panel of names before the expiry of the term of the Vice-Chancellor.

Summer Camps for Teachers

4010. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of summer camps for the teachers organised by Government in 1965-66?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): 97 summer Institutes were organised during 1965-66.

वाराणसी संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापक

4011. श्री भील : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मार्च, 1964 में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसमें यह मांग की गई थी कि वाराणसी संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी के स्नातकों के लिये, जो मध्य प्रदेश में नियुक्त हैं, केन्द्रीय शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा वेतन-मान निर्धारित किये जायें;

(ख) क्या इस विषय में उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को एक पत्र लिखा था और यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या लिखा गया था; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार से क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में संस्कृत शिक्षा की वर्तमान स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में, जिसमें संस्कृत अध्यापकों के वेतन-मान भी शामिल हैं, स्वामी ऋषि कुमार द्वारा दिये गये एक प्रतिवेदन पर, शिक्षा मंत्री ने 10 अप्रैल,

1964 को मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह कृपया इस बात की पुष्टि करें कि उनकी सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत नीति से सहमत है और यह कि राज्य सरकार की नीति के सम्बन्ध में महसूस किया जाने वाला डर निराधार है । मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने 24 अप्रैल, 1965 के पत्र के जरिये सूचित किया था कि उनकी सरकार राज्य में संस्कृत शिक्षा सम्बन्धी विभिन्न समस्याओं के प्रति जागरूक है । संस्कृत परीक्षाओं को मान्यता के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य मंत्री ने लिखा था कि वाराणसेय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय की शास्त्री और आचार्य उपाधियों को क्रमशः बी० ए० और एम० ए० उपाधियों के समकक्ष माना गया है । संस्कृत अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य मंत्री ने बताया था कि 'वेतनमान योग्यताओं के अनुसार नहीं, बल्कि पदों के अनुसार निर्धारित किये जाते हैं । 250–450 रुपये और 275–550 रुपये के वेतनमानों वाले क्रमशः उच्चमाध्यमिक स्कूलों और कालेजों के प्राध्यापकों के पदों के लिए निर्धारित योग्यताओं में आचार्य की उपाधि को उचित मान्यता दी जाती है, जिसे एम० ए० के समकक्ष माना गया है; किन्तु आचार्य अथवा शास्त्री की उपाधि रखने वाला यदि कोई व्यक्ति निचले पद पर, जैसे सहायक अध्यापक, स्नातक अध्यापक के रूप में नियुक्ति स्वीकार कर लेता है, तो वह केवल उन पदों से संलग्न वेतनमान पाने का ही हकदार होता है, चाहे यह कितनी ही ऊंची योग्यता वाला क्यों न हो' ।

भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में गिरफ्तारियां

4012 **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री कोल्ला वेंकैया

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर, 1965 से जनवरी, 1966 तक राजस्थान के बाड़मेर–जैसलमेर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में भारत रक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार के आदेशों से कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये;

(ख) उनमें से (एक) पंचों (दो) सरपंचों तथा (तीन) विधान सभा के भूतपूर्व सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) इस बीच कितने व्यक्ति रिहा किये गये हैं; और

(घ) उन्हें किस आधार पर रिहा किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसे कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किये हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Wage Board for Engineering Industry

4013. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Wage Board has by now submitted its recommendations regarding the interim relief to the engineering workers;

(b) if so, whether Government have adopted the report; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination.

Strength of Class III & IV Employees of Survey of India

4014. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the average strength of Class III and Class IV (excluding contingent staff) employees separately in the Southern Circle, Survey of India, Bangalore during each of the years from 1960-61 to 1964-65; and

(b) the average strength of Class III and Class IV (excluding contingent staff) employees separately in the other Circles/Directorates of the Survey of India, during the same period?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6097/66.]

Confidential Reports of Survey of India Employees

4015. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of employees to whom adverse entries in their Annual Confidential Reports in various Circles/Directorates of the Survey of India have been communicated during each of the years from 1960-61 to 1964-65?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

Theft in G.P.O. Kashmere Gate, Delhi

4016. Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Defence Certificates and Indian Postal Orders amounting to Rs. 15,500 were stolen from the G.P.O., Kashmere Gate, Delhi on the 5th March, 1966, and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The mail bag containing a cash bag and a stamp bag received at Delhi G.P.O. from Navin Shahdara P.O., on 2nd March, 1966 was found missing on 3rd March, 1966. The cash bag contained Rs. 465. The stamp bag contained postage stamps worth Rs. 266.55 and unissued National Savings Certificates, National Defence Certificates and Indian Postal Orders of total face value of Rs. 14317.

(b) The matter was immediately reported to the police. Both departmental and police investigations are in progress.

Property taken away by Pakistanis

4017. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the value of the moveable property taken away from the Indian territory by the Pakistanis, which was under their occupation during Indo-Pakistan conflict; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b) Although some idea of the nature and extent of loss of moveable property taken away by Pakistanis from the Indian territory which was under

their occupation, during the Indo-Pak. conflict is available in respect of Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir, no specific figures of the value of such loss has been worked out.

Pataskar Commission Report

4018. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 151 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Pataskar Commission Report on the grant of greater autonomy to the Hill districts in Assam has since been submitted; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the main recommendations made therein?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir. Copies of the report were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 7th April, 1966.

(b) The recommendations made by the Commission are under examination of the Government.

Release of Shri Namboodiripad

4019. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a representation and a proposal for the release of Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Communist (Marxist) Party Leader and other persons arrested in connection with the food agitation in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) There have been several representations for the release of Shri Namboodiripad and others and these will be examined in the light of prevailing circumstances.

(b) Most of the persons arrested during the food agitation have been released on bail. Some of them have already been convicted and have either undergone sentences or are undergoing sentences. The State Government have considered the question of dropping of some of the cases not involving violence and as a result have dropped 120 cases involving students.

Assistance for Languages

4020. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the period of all the Five Year Plans, no assistance from the Central Government or from the State Governments has been given to Santhali and Mundari Oroan and Gondi languages for their development;

(b) whether it is also a fact that considerable number of people speak and use these languages as their mother tongue;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Governments have refused facilities and Government assistance for the application of these languages as media of education even in primary schools; and

(d) if the reply to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, the steps taken to develop these languages in the next Plan indicating the main features for their development scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on

the Table of the House as soon as possible.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना

4021. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना सभी राज्यों में लागू कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर यह योजना लागू की गई है; और

(ग) इस योजना से अभी तक कितने श्रमिकों अथवा कर्मचारियों को लाभ हुआ है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां, नागालैंड तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य को छोड़कर ।

(ख) एक विवरण, जिसमें उन स्थानों के नाम (राज्यवार) दिये गये हैं, जहां यह योजना लागू की गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल. टी—6098/66]

(ग) 27–3–1966 को—

(i) इसके अन्तर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या	30,66,650
(ii) बीमाशुदा व्यक्तियों के परिवारोंके सदस्यों को मिलाकर लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या	1,23,69,625

Maternity Benefits

4023. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have taken a final decision to refuse maternity benefits after three deliveries to industrial women employees; and

(b) whether Government have received any representation against this decision?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Villages in Dandakaranya

4024. **Dr. U. Misra:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the villages in Dandakaranya have been set up without proper planning, without proper soil and agricultural survey; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify these mistakes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. A reconnaissance survey is first carried out to determine broadly the areas suitable for agricultural settlements. This is mostly a visual survey. However, even at this stage soil samples are taken whenever the soil survey staff attached to the reconnaissance survey considers it necessary.

Thereafter, in areas, which State Government agree to release, an advance soil survey is undertaken. At this stage soil samples are taken at

the rate of 1 for every 25 acres from pits of 3 feet depth and 1 for every 10—12 acres from pits of 1½ feet depth approximately.

Subsequently, a plot-wise survey is also undertaken to determine the cropping pattern suitable for different plots.

Villages are planned and laid out with due regard to the requirements of access to agricultural land and facilities for drinking water supply and for a nistar tank.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Tripura Dialect

4025. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a demand in the Union Territory of Tripura that Tripura dialect spoken by the major tribes of Tripura should be developed into a written language;

(b) whether any step has been taken so far to provide facilities for imparting instruction in the mother tongue at primary stage education to children belonging to those tribes of Tripura whose mother tongue is Tripuri; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Uniforms in Bihar Jails

4026. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that even today many wardens in Bihar State Jails, particularly in Ranchi Jail, are using buttons in their uniforms as well as belts inscribed with the mark of "British Crown" over them;

(b) the reasons for the State of Bihar having allowed their wardens to use this "British Crown", a sign of slavery; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to enquire into the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Belts and buttons in the uniforms of the Jail Wardens of Bihar are not inscribed with the mark of the British Crown.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Jhumia Rehabilitation Colonies in Tripura

4027. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that many model jhumia rehabilitation colonies in the Union Territory of Tripura have collapsed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of such colonies (jhumia) that collapsed;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Bishramganj Jhumia Colony (Tripura) was deserted and the C.I. seets of their houses constructed by Government have been auctioned; and

(e) the total amount spent for these colony-mates by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). Forty-seven Jhumia colonies have been established so far. Bishramganj colony was the first to be established in 1957-58. 62 families were settled in this colony. Shanti Nagar colony was also established in 1957-58 and 62 families were settled this colony. An expenditure of Rs. 3,06,737.98 p.

was incurred on the Bishramganj colony, and of Rs. 93,910 on the Shanti Nagar colony. Radical changes in ways of living and innovations in agricultural practice proved too much for some of the tribal folk who reverted to their old ways. 24 families deserted their houses in these colonies. 32 bundles of C.I. sheets belonging to these deserted houses were badly damaged by cyclone in 1961 and were sold in public auction for Rs. 5,021.

Dr. Triguna Sen's Visit to U.S.A.

4028. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 259 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) the conditions that were imposed on Dr. Triguna Sen, Vice-Chancellor, Jadhavpur University for which he had to decide not to visit U.S.A.; and

(b) whether the officials of the Central Government have to fulfil these conditions when they visit U.S.A. officially?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The relevant conditions stipulated by the Government of U.S.A. related to the payment of per diem allowance above a certain fixed scale, according to which itemised accounts of expenditure incurred and receipts wherever possible had to be submitted for the purpose.

(b) The question does not arise as the expenditure on such visits is normally borne by the Government of India.

Trainees in N.P.L.

4029. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Lladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a designation known as Trainees (Apprentices) in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi;

(b) the next grade of promotion for these trainees and the period of traineeship;

(c) whether there are certain employees who have passed I.T.I. Examination in the trade, but no proper designation and grade has been given; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). There are no posts in the National Physical Laboratory carrying the designation "Trainees (Apprentices)". But persons are taken into the laboratory for training as apprentices for a period upto 3 years. There is no such thing as promotion for apprentices. They are considered for appointment against suitable regular posts on merits along with others in accordance with established practice.

(c) and (d). There are some employyees having I.T.I. certificates. All employees are given the designations of the posts or positions they hold.

सरकारी प्रपत्रों पर शीर्षक

4030. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कई मंत्रालय अब भी अपने प्रपत्र केवल अंग्रेजी शीर्षकों में ही छपवा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि कोई भी सरकारी प्रपत्र हिन्दी शीर्षकों के बिना छापने के लिए न भेजा जाये, क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) उपलब्ध सूचना से यह पता लगता है कि मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री के नियंत्रक को अधिकतर मांगें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से प्रपत्रों के केवल अंग्रेजी में मुद्रण के लिए ही मिली थीं ।

(ख) नियमों, विनियमों, उपनियमों तथा अनुदेश संग्रहों के भाग रूप परिनियत प्रपत्रों को केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही छपाना होता है जब तक कि राष्ट्रपति के अधिकाराधीन उनके अनुवाद प्रकाशित हों । अक्टूबर, 1964 ये अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे कि अपरिनियत प्रकार के नये प्रपत्र, तथा पुराने प्रपत्र (जब समाप्त हो जायें) तो इसके बाद द्विभाषी रूप में छापे जायें । मुद्रण के नियंत्रक को सितम्बर, 1965 को यह सूचना दी गई थी कि भविष्य में इस मंत्रालय की पूर्व अनुमति के अतिरिक्त कोई प्रपत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में न छापे जायें ।

Pak Infiltration in Kashmir

4031. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that top level official inquest is being set up to enquire into the happenings in Kashmir during August-September, **last year** when Pakistan sent infiltrators before committing open aggression against India;

(b) if so, the nature of the investigation; and

(c) when the findings of this Committee will be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No such inquest as is referred to has been decided to be made. The happenings in Jammu & Kashmir during August-September last year have been reviewed by those concerned, in normal course, in order to find out what improvements in our security arrangements are necessary.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Schools with Tamil Medium in Andamans

4032. Shri S. Kandappan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools for catering to the needs of the Tamilian Children in Andamans;

(b) whether their number is adequate; and

(c) whether there are any secondary schools with Tamil medium and, if so, the number thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Five.

(b) Yes, for the present.

(c) No, as the number of children does not justify such provision.

Terylene Production

4033. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of Terylene in India;

(b) the number of manufacturing units licenced for producing Terylene in India;

(c) whether any foreign concerns are associated with them; and

(d) if so, their names and their countries?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) 2,000 tonnes.

(b) One.

(c) Yes.

(d) Messrs Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. of the United Kingdom.

शिक्षकों को पुरस्कार

4034. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 16 फरवरी, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 250 के उत्तर

के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं कि कुछ योग्य शिक्षकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार नहीं दिये गये ;

(ख) क्या ये शिकायतें पुरस्कार समिति को भेज दी गई हैं कि वह उन लोगों की योग्यता की तुलना करें, जिनको पुरस्कार नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति की उपपत्तियां क्या हैं ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) और (ख). मंत्रालय को केवल एक मामले में राज्य के शिक्षा मंत्री को लिखी शिकायत की एक प्रति मिली है । इस संदर्भ में कोई कार्रवाई आवश्यक नहीं समझी गई है । कुछ अन्य मामलों में इस आशय के सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं कि पुरस्कार के लिए कुछ अच्छे अध्यापकों पर भी विचार करना चाहिए । सुझाव भेजने वालों को चुनाव की क्रियाविधि के संबंध में सूचित कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Afro-Asian Science Symposium

4035. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Afro-Asian Science Symposium is being planned to be held in India shortly;

(b) if so, when and the names of the sponsors and organisers;

(c) the names of the countries invited and of those which have accepted the invitation;

(d) the kind and quantum of assistance given or proposed to be given by Government for the purpose and whether any expenditure has already been incurred thereon; and

(e) if so, the amount thereof and the results achieved as a result of the Symposium.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Symposium is to be held from the 25th April to 2nd May 1966. It has been sponsored by an International Preparatory Committee consisting of ten scientists, one each from Ceylon, Philippines, the USSR, Iran, Lebanon, Tunisia, Ghana, Kenya, the UAR and India. The Symposium is being organized by the Association of Scientific Workers of India, New Delhi.

(c) Full information about the countries invited to participate is not available, as invitations have been sent out by the International Preparatory Committee. But the countries reported to have accepted the invitations are: Aden, Afghanistan, Algiers, Broundi, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malagasy, Malawi, Mali, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Ruanda Urundi, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, South Vietnam, Syria, Tanganiyka, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the U.A.R., Uganda, Upper Volta, the U.S.S.R. and Zambia.

(d) and (e). A grant of Rupees four lakhs has been given by Government to the Association of Scientific Workers of India for meeting the expenditure in connection with the holding of the Symposium. The results will be known after the Symposium has been held.

Family Allowances to M. P. Detenus

4036. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliament Members detained under Defence of India Rules are getting any family allowance or any other kind of allowance in any State; and

(b) if so, what is the amount given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). In Madras two Members of Parliament have been sanctioned family allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 each, in Kerala two of them are being given Rs. 250 each and in West Bengal one is being paid Rs. 90 per month.

Eviction of Peasants from Shimoga

4037. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 600 peasant families from Kerala have gone and settled down in the Shimoga district of Mysore State;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have received representations from them that they are facing a threat of eviction;

(c) whether the Kerala Government have taken up the matter with the Mysore Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Mysore Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Status of Rural Institutes

4038. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the status of the Rural Institutes is being upgraded;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the reasons for upgrading the Institutes; and

(d) when this will be done?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The scheme of Rural Higher Education launched by the Ministry in 1956 has been reviewed with the object of promoting further growth of the Institutes. In consultation with the University Grants Commission and the National Council for Rural Higher Education, the following measures of re-organization have been decided upon:—

(1) Steps may be taken through the University Grants Commission to secure expert advice on improvements in standards and organization that should be brought about in the Rural Institutes at Gandhigram, Coimbatore and Bichpuri in order that they could be declared as 'deemed' universities under the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act.

(2) The Rural Institute at Udaipur may be affiliated to the Udaipur University.

(3) The Jamia Rural Institute may become a part of the Jamia Millia Islamia which is already functioning as a 'deemed' university.

(4) The other Rural Institutes may secure affiliation to neighbouring universities if they so desire or they may continue to function as at present.

(5) All the Rural Institutes should receive suitable assistance from the Ministry of Education for their development.

(6) While the above measures may be taken immediately, the possibility of setting up a National Rural University may be explored.

Investment of Provident Fund of Employees in Industry

4039. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Industry for investment of Provident Fund of employees in the Industry;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Provident Fund accumulations are invested in Central Government securities and are taken into account towards the Central Resources for financing the Plan Schemes. Government do not consider it desirable to divert Provident Fund accumulations to any other purpose or to invest them in industrial securities, because of the risks involved.

Attack on Police Post of Manipur

4040. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a police outpost at Bonobekra about 20 miles from Jirighat, in Jiribam sub-Division of Manipur was attacked on the night of the 16th March, 1966 by about 100 armed Naga hostiles with light machine guns and other automatic weapons;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the incident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). On the 15th March, 1966, about 300 Naga hostiles attacked the Borobekra police out-post in Jiribam sub-division. They started firing at 11 P.M. The police returned the fire and the exchange of firing continued till 1.30 A.M. of 16th March, 1966. A case has been instituted at Jiribam Police Station and is under investigation.

Establishment of Emergency Relief Branch

4041. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Emergency Relief Branch has been established under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi;

(b) if so, the functions of this Relief Branch; and

(c) whether any relief work has been undertaken since its creation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a Branch was set up in 1958.

(b) To provide relief to the victims of natural calamities and to plan civil defence work in Delhi.

(c) Between the years 1958 and 1964, this Branch organised relief operations during floods and other natural calamities, but since 1964, the staff has been merged with the Home Guards Organisation.

Manufacture of Newsprint at Jorhat Laboratory

4042. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat has perfected a process for the manufacture of newsprint by de-inking the used newspapers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to use this process for increasing production of newsprint in the country?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A process has been worked out on laboratory scale.

(b) Trials on pilot plant scale may have to be undertaken before steps for industrial production could be thought of.

नागालैंड सरकार की जीप से हथियारों और गोला बारूद का बरामद होना

4043. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बसुमतारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1966 में "शिलांग समाचार" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार नागालैंड सरकार की एक जीप से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हथियार और गोला बारूद बरामद हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट हमारे ध्यान में नहीं आई है । परन्तु 7 मार्च, 1966 को नागालैंड सरकार की एक जीप में जा रहे कुछ व्यक्तियों के पास से जोरहाट पुलिस ने कुछ गोला बारूद बरामद किया था ।

(ख) एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है तथा उसकी जांच हो रही है ।

पुनर्वास विभाग में नियुक्तियां

4044. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुनर्वास विभाग में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति तथा पदोन्नति के बारे में कोई नियम बने हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सैटलमेंट कमिश्नर, लखनऊ के कार्यालय में गत दस वर्षों में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्तियां तथा पदोन्नतियां नियमों के अनुसार की गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पुनर्वास विभाग के सचिवालय में अधिकांश कर्मचारी अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के हैं । इन सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में भर्ती, पदोन्नति आदि गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार नियंत्रित किये जाते हैं । यदि कोई अफसर विशेषाधिकारी (उद्योग) के पद पर हो, उसके अतिरिक्त अलग अलग पदों की भर्ती के मामले में भी प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी पदों की भर्ती के लिये नियम संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की अनुमति द्वारा ही बनाये जाते हैं और तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणियों के लिये गृह मंत्रालय से परामर्श

करके नियम बनाये जाते हैं । विभिन्न पदों की भर्ती भी, भर्ती नियमों की व्यवस्था के अनुसार की गई है ।

जहां तक बन्दोबस्त संगठन का प्रश्न है, यह पुनर्वास विभाग का अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है और अनुबन्ध में दिये गये पदों की नियुक्ति/पदोन्नति के बारे में भर्ती नियम संघ लोक सेवा आयोग/गृह मंत्रालय के साथ परामर्श कर बनाये गये हैं । यहां कुछ ऐसे भी पद हैं जिनके लिये भर्ती नियम नहीं हैं । इन पदों में भर्ती, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार ही की जाती है ।

अनुबन्ध

1. बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त ।
2. सहायक बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त ।
3. बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी ।
4. सहायक बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी ।
5. मैनेजिंग अधिकारी ।
6. सहायक कस्टोडियन ।
7. लेखा अधिकारी (प्रवर) ।
8. लेखा अधिकारी (अवर) ।
9. अधीक्षक (सुपरिंटेन्डेन्ट) ।
10. उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक ।
11. निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक ।
12. आशुलिपिक ।
13. फैसला लिखने वाला (जजमैन्ट राईटर) ।
14. दफतरी और जमादार ।
15. चपड़ासी ।

(ग) जी, हां कुछ मामलों में आरंभिक अवस्था में जब कार्यालय स्थापित किया जा रहा था ।

(घ) बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त कार्यालय, लखनऊ के स्थापित करने की प्रारंभिक अवस्था में कार्य के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि कुछ अनुभवी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्तियां रोजगार कार्यालय के सामान्य चैनल के अतिरिक्त अन्य स्रोतों से की जायें जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से हस्तान्तरण पर और इस संगठन के छटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों में से । ऐसी सभी नियुक्तियां अब समक्ष प्राधिकारी द्वारा नियमित कर दी गई है ।

दिल्ली में अवैध शराब निकालने वाले लोगों की गिरफ्तारी

4045. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह ।
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में राजौरी गार्डन के निकट जे० जे० कालोनी में अवैध शराब निकालने वाले पांच व्यक्तियों को शराब निकालने के उनके सामान सहित गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) शराब निकालने की ये भट्टियां कब से चल रही हैं ; और

(ग) पुलिस ने इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) शराब निकालने की दो भट्टियां दिल्ली पुलिस के ध्यान में आई, जबकि उस क्षेत्र में एक छापा डाला गया था ।

(ग) अवैध शराब निकालने के लिये उत्तरदायी पांच व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया, तथा पंजाबी बाग पुलिस स्टेशन में उनके विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किये गये । रसायन परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर, मामला न्यायालय में पेश किया जायेगा ।

मनीपुर के अखरूल सब-डिवीजन में निगरानी-चौकियों पर आक्रमण

4016. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 फरवरी, से 9 मार्च, 1966 तक मनीपुर के अखरूल सब-डिवीजन में निगरानी चौकियों तथा गश्ती दलों पर लाइट मशीनगन, मोर्टर तथा राइफलें चलाई गई थीं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सुरक्षा सेना के 12 व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे और केन्द्रीय प्रतिरक्षा परिषद् का एक सशस्त्र कांस्टेबल मारा गया था ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सुरक्षा सेना के 14 व्यक्तियों को मामूली चोटें आईं और केन्द्रीय सुरक्षित आरक्षी का एक कान्स्टेबल मारा गया ।

(ग) मामले दर्ज कर लिये गए हैं और उनकी जांच की जा रही है ।

Grants for Children of Political Sufferers in Orissa

4047. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the Orissa Government during 1965-66 to grant stipend for the education of the children of political sufferers in Orissa State; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Rs. 24,128|-.

(b) Rs. 19,302|-

Upgrading of Sub-Post Office Parlakhemandi, Orissa

4048. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for upgrading the Sub-Post Office at Parlakhemandi in Ganjam district (Orissa);

(b) whether any other sub-post office in Orissa with comparatively less transactions has been upgraded; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not upgrading the sub-post office at Parlakhemandi (Orissa)?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise. The upgradation of Parlakhemandi S.O. into Head Post Office is not justified by the prescribed departmental standards.

P.O. Building at Parlakhemandi, Orissa

4049. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land has been acquired for the construction of permanent office building for the Sub-Post Office at Parlakhemandi in Ganjam district (Orissa);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). The Post Office at Parlakhemandi is already located in a departmental building. Since the accommodation in the present building is insufficient and further extension of the building cannot be taken up in the present land, acquisition of a piece of land measuring 0.75 acres adjacent to the P.O. building was considered. However, before the acquisition proceedings started the land was disposed of by the owner to the State Bank of India. Efforts are being made to acquire another site in a centrally situated locality.

Central Schools in Orissa

4050. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Orissa where Central Schools are functioning at present; and

(b) the number of such schools proposed to be opened in Orissa State with location thereof during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Puri and Sambalpur.

(b) Starting of two schools, at Bhubaneshwar and at Berhampur, is under consideration in consultation with Orissa State Government.

Kerosene Oil for Orissa

4051. Shri Mohan Nayak:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly requirement of kerosene oil of Orissa State during 1965-66;

(b) the quantity now made available for distribution; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the quota of kerosene oil for that State?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Average monthly supplies of Kerosene to Orissa during the period June, 1965 to January 1966 have been of the order of 5495 K.L. Figures of supplies during the other months are not yet available. For March, 1966, the monthly quota of Orissa was fixed at 3200 tonnes (4109 K.L.).

(c) It has been decided to increase the quota of Orissa to 4200 tonnes (5650 K.L.).

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

4052. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given an assurance in Lok Sabha that suitable provisions will be made in the payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in order to protect the higer quantum of bonus;

(b) whether Government had also assured that the agreements would not be re-opened; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). A copy of the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6099/66].

(c) The assurances were implemented in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Appointment of a Vice-Chancellor in Punjab

4054. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 57 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry instituted by the Chancellor has been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Vice-Chancellor in question was suspended by the Chancellor on the 1st April, 1966, and served with a show cause notice for terminating his services. The reply to show-cause notice has been received by the Chancellor and is at present under his consideration.

Liberated Areas of Azad Kashmir

4055. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 423 on the 24th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the liberated areas of the so-called Azad Kashmir to which the Constitution and the Laws of the Indian Union had been applied and over which the jurisdictional authority of the Union and State Governments was exercised after liberation in September, 1965, are not so at present; and

(b) if so, the present position with regard thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The areas have since been vacated by our forces under the Tashkent Declaration, and are now not under our administrative control.

Library in Kozhikode

4056. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the setting up of a library in the University Centre at Kozhikode; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the decision so far?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plan proposals of the Kerala University, duly approved by the Government of Kerala, provided for a branch of the University Library at Kozhikode. The development of the University Centre at Kozhikode itself has been delayed because of a change in the site for the Centre since proposed by the University. The original site was found unsuitable and another site has been chosen for acquisition. When the land becomes available, construction of the buildings for the library as well as for the departments of the University Centre will be taken up.

Private Colleges in Kerala

4057. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala or Kerala University has taken any action to enforce the statutory obligation of private colleges to set up the Managing Committees; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Only a few Arts|Science and Professional Colleges have not yet constituted managing bodies as stipulated under the Kerala University Statutes. The question of approval of the constitution of Managing Bodies of these affiliated private colleges, is engaging the attention of the University of Kerala and the colleges which have not yet constituted these bodies will be asked to comply with the relevant provision in the Statutes.

Stoppage of Production in F.A.C.T.

4058. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye have stopped production completely from the middle of March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the loss incurred daily?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The factory stopped ammonia production with effect from 26th February, 1966. Superphosphate production, however, continues.

(b) Loss of production incurred daily is valued at about Rs. 1,36,000.

F.A.C.T.

4059. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation that a Committee of enquiry should be set up to go into the affairs of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not considered necessary to set up an Enquiry Committee.

Industrial Training Schools

4060. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up industrial training schools in various refugee colonies;

(b) if so, the trades which will be taught in those schools; and

(c) the qualifications for admission into the schools?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Two Industrial Training Institutes have already been set up, one at Mana and another in Dandekaranya. A third Institute has been sanctioned and will be set up shortly at Hastinapur in Uttar Pradesh. The total number of seats in these three Institutes is 628. In addition, about 450 migrant boys are under going training in existing Industrial Training Institutes in various States.

Stipends are given to all displaced students admitted to both types of Institutes.

(b) Standard ITI trades of Electrician, Fitter, Machinist, Mechanic (Motor), Turner, Welder, Blacksmithy, Carpentry & Sheet Metal and General Mechanic Courses.

(c) The normal qualification for admission to I.T.I. trades is upto Matriculation Standard. However, in view of the special circumstances of migrant boys even those who have passed the Eighth Standard are admitted. For the General Mechanic Course, the candidate should have passed at least Class V.

Diploma Holders in Engineering

4061. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the Government of Bihar to treat their two years' diploma holders in Engineering at par with three years' diploma holders in view of the higher minimum admission qualifications of the former;

(b) whether he is aware that on this demand the students and diploma holders of the polytechnic institutes at Patna and Ranchi went on strike from the 11th February, 1966; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). On receipt of a proposal from the Government of Bihar regarding recognition of two years diploma course in engineering, the State Government was asked to furnish details of the courses followed by the polytechnics at Patna and Ranchi. While furnishing the details

of courses, the State Government informed the Central Government about the strike. A representation in this respect was also received from the students.

The matter was examined in detail and the two years diploma has since been recognised by the Central Government at par with normal three years diploma in engineering for the purposes of employment in the appropriate field.

Kerosene Oil Supplies to West Bengal

4062. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of kerosene oil supplies asked for from the centre by the West Bengal Government each of the months from January to April, 1966;

(b) the quantity actually supplied each month; and

(c) whether any estimate has been made of West Bengal's requirements for the remaining months of the year, and any firm commitments thereon?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The State Government asked for a monthly quota of 36,000 K. L. for West Bengal from March, 1966 onwards. Prior to this month, there was no regulation on the movement of Kerosene to various States.

(b) The supplies made each month are:

January 1966.	23,356 K.L.
February 1966.	18,057 K.L.
March 1966.	27,697 K.L.

(c) The West Bengal quota for April 1966 has been increased from 20,500 tonnes (26,300 K. L.) to 23,000 tonnes (29,500 K. L.). The increased quota is considered adequate to meet the requirements of the State.

I.T.I. Ltd., Bangalore

4063. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the capital invested by the Central and state Governments in the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore; and

(b) the dividend paid on the capital invested by the Government of Mysore?

The Minister of State in the departments for Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The authorised share capital of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, is Rs. 5 crores. The capital invested by the Central Government in the Company is Rs 3,58,74,500, and the capital invested by the Government of Mysore is Rs 31,25,000. No other State Government is a shareholder of the Company.

(b) The dividend paid by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. for the year 1964-65 to the Government of Mysore at 5 per cent on the shares held by the State Government amounted to Rs. 1,56,250.

Infiltration of Mizos into Assam

4064. Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has lodged a protest against the alleged influx of Mizo refugees from Assam into East Pakistan;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Mizos who had crossed into East Pakistan

are trying to infiltrate into Assam in the guise of refugees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Governent of Pakistan have *inter alia* protested that the action taken by the Government of India to put down the disturbances in Mizo area has led to the movement of "refugees" into Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan have been, informed that some bands of Mizo rebles who have been permitted by that Government to cross into East Pakistan cannot be considered as "refugees" in the generally accepted sense of the term. The Government of Pakistan have been requested to intern these Mizo groups and return them to the Indian authorities for necessary legal action against them.

(c) The Government have no such report so far.

Engineering Institute at Faridabad

4065. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Engineering Institute designed to turn out 480 middle level technicans annually will be set up at Faridabad with the Y.M.C.A. and West German Collaboration and the Union and Punjab Governments; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the ways and means by which the finances are proposed to be raised?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government of India has agreed in principle to establish an Engineering Institute at Faridabad for training of middle level technical personnel. The details of the scheme are being finalised by the Government of Punjab.

The expenditure on the project will be shared between the Government of India and the Government of Punjab after taking into consideration whatever contribution the Y.M.C.A. will make available.

पोलैंड के साथ वैज्ञानिकों का आदान-प्रदान

4066. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री रामपुरे :
श्री फिरोदिया :
श्री बसुमतारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 27 मार्च, 1966 को भारत और पोलैण्ड के बीच वैज्ञानिक सहयोग के लिये कोई समझौता हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० छागला) : (क) (i) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद्, भारत और पोलैण्ड के जन-गणराज्य की मंत्री-परिषद् की विदेशों से आर्थिक सहयोग की समिति के बीच वैज्ञानिक सहयोग के लिए ; और (ii) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसधान परिषद्, भारत और पोलिश विज्ञान अकादमी के बीच 26 मार्च, 1966 को दो समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे ।

(ख) समझौतों का उद्देश्य दोनों संस्थाओं के बीच (i) विशेषज्ञों, वैज्ञानिकों और अनुसंधान छात्रों का आदान-प्रदान तथा (ii) वैज्ञानिक सूचना और अनुभव

का पारस्परिक विनिमय है । विशेषज्ञों, वैज्ञानिकों और छात्रों का समस्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा खर्च भेजने वाले देश द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा जबकि खाने और ठहरने का खर्च तथा आन्तरिक यात्रा, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं, जेब खर्च भत्ता आदि जैसे अन्य खर्च प्राप्तकर्ता देश द्वारा वहन किए जाएंगे । समझौते दो वर्ष की अवधि तक लागू रहेंगे ।

शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में प्रादेशिक भाषायें

4067. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे इस योजना को कब तक लागू करेंगे; और

(ग) योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला): (क) से (ग). सरकार ने ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है । किन्तु स्कूल स्तर पर अधिकांश संस्थाओं में शिक्षा का माध्यम भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों के संवैधानिक अधिकारों के कारण प्रादेशिक भाषाएं हैं ।

विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा के माध्यम का निर्णय विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा लिया जाता है जो स्वायत्तशासी निकाय हैं । उनमें से बहुतों ने हिन्दी अथवा कोई अन्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा विशिष्ट अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में अपनाई है ।

रिहायशी स्कूलों में अध्ययन के लिये छात्र वृतियां

4068. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रिहायशी स्कूलों में अध्ययन करने के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिये आवेदनपत्र मांगे है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये छात्र चुनने का आधार क्या है; और

(ग) इस के लिए आवेदनपत्र लेने की अन्तिम तारीख क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम् रामचन्द्रन): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केवल योग्यता के आधार पर एक अखिल भारतीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के जरिये ।

(ग) 31 मई, 1966.

Fertilizer Factory at Panvel

4069. Shri Tulshi Das Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a fertilizer factory at Panvel in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, its main features; and

(c) the total amount involved?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Yes, M/s. Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., have submitted an application for the establishment of a factory at Panvel in Maharashtra for the manufacture of 4000 tons of single superphosphate per

month. The Corporation have indicated the capital cost, including the working capital to be of the order of Rs. 6·2 million.

Disturbances in Delhi

4070. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the disturbances on the 14th March, 1966 at Chandni Chowk, Delhi;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the number of Police Officers held responsible for this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The matter has been looked into by the Delhi Administration and the Chief Commissioner' conclusion will be available to Government shortly. Some corrective measures have been taken by the Delhi Administration in the meantime.

Attack by Armed Pakistanis in Nadia

4071. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a news item of the 24th March, 1966, armed Pakistanis attacked Indians in Nadia district; and

(b) if so, how many people were killed and what is the total amount of property looted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Deputy Inspector General of Police, West Bengal, 18|20 Pakistani nationals trespassed into Indian territory on 22|23.3.66 night at about 02.00 hours and raided the house of an Indian national of Chhatira and decamped with cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 4270. The dacoits used fire-arms and crackers during the commission of dacoity causing injuries to some persons. A case has been started.

Schools and Colleges in NEFA

4072. Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary schools and colleges now in existence in NEFA;

(b) how the present figures compare with those of the last year of the Second Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government have taken a firm decision about the medium of instruction in the schools; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6100/66].

Plan Allocation for NEFA

4073. Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial allocation in the Third Five Year Plan for development of NEFA;

(b) how far physical target of the Third Plan has been affected; and

(c) if there has been any sortfall, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs. seven hundred and fifteen lakhs.

(b) and (c). By and large the physical targets have been achieved. Although the actual figures of expenditure for 1965-66 are not yet available, no appreciable shortfall is anticipated.

दिल्ली में पाया गया शिलालेख

4074. **श्री किन्वर लाल :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में दक्षिणी दिल्ली में लाजपत नगर के निकट सम्राट अशोक का एक शिलालेख पाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) शिलालेख अरावली की खुली चट्टानों के एक चपटे किन्तु तिरछे पत्थर पर खुदा हुआ है । यह आसानी से पढ़ा जा सकता है और थोड़ी बहुत भिन्नता के साथ, भैरत, ग्रहरौरा, ससाराम, गुज्जर, माश्की, येरागुडी के छोटे शिलालेख का एक रूप है ।

Oil Production

4075. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the target of oil production achieved by the end of the Third Plan period and the shortfall, if any; and

(b) when India is likely to be self-sufficient in respect of oil?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) As against the target of 6·25 million metric tonnes per year by the end of Third Plan, actual production rate achieved was 4·06 million metric tonnes per year.

(b) Self-sufficiency is not likely to be achieved during the Fourth Plan period.

Case Against Sucha Singh

4076. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Challan against Sucha Singh, the prime suspect in the Kairon murder case, has been prepared and presented to the court;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount spent on the extradition of Sucha Singh from Nepal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukala): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Investigation had to be completed in various parts of Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P.

(c) Rs. 18,479.76.

Campaign Against Eve-Teasers

4077. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi police has recently launched a campaign against eve-teasers on complaints received in this regard;

(b) the number of arrests made on this charge during the campaign; and

(c) the action taken against the arrested persons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) A drive for curbing eve-teasing was launched by the Delhi Police from 28-3-66 to 3-4-66.

(b) and (c) 110 persons were arrested during this drive. Of these, 5 persons were discharged and the cases of remaining 105 are pending in the courts.

Nagas Collaboration with Mizos

4078. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considerable number of armed Nagas had infiltrated into Mizo Hills and helped the Mizo National Front volunteers during the recent disturbances;

(b) whether it is a fact that Nagas had taken an active part in the attack on Champai outpost on the Burmese border;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on the 6th March, 1966, 12 Naga "army officers" went to Tuichang on Champai road and blew up a culvert there; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Government has no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Television in Delhi Schools

4079. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Schools in Delhi already covered by television teaching;

(b) the number of schools to which television teaching is likely to be extended in 1966-67;

(c) whether this system of education will be extended to other States also during 1966-67; and

(d) if so, the names thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 255.

(b) to (d). The extension of the scheme to new schools in Delhi or in other States depends on the availability of T. V. Sets and the phased programme of Television development is executed by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. At present, it is not known whether the programme will be extended in 1966-67.

Candidate on Live Register of Employment Exchange

4081. Shri Gulshan:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges throughtout India as on the 1st March, 1966;

(b) the number of graduates, non-graduates and scheduled caste candidates among them?

(c) how many of them were provided employment, category wise; and

(d) the number of Central Government Depratments and Ministries which recruited the staff through Director General of Employmnet and Training, Delhi upto 1st March, 1966, with total strength of staff, category wise?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). Statistics in respect of educated and scheduled

caste applicants are collected at half-yearly intervals ending June and December of each year. Available information is given below:—

Category of applicants	No. on Live Register as on 13.12.1965	No. of Scheduled Caste applicants included Col. 2	No. placed in employment during the year 1965
1	2	3	4
Graduates (including Post-Graduates	86,058	3,254	25,213
Matriculates (including Higher Secondary passed and Intermediates).	7,55,775	50,231	1,58,900
Below Matric	17,43,640	2,38,273	3,86,078
Total :	25,85,473	2,91,758	5,70,191*

(d) Recruitment is not made through the Directorate General of Employment and Training, but through the Exchanges.

Eligibility for the Post of Sub-Inspector in CBI

4082. Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions of recruitment for the various posts in the CBI for directly recruited candidates; and

(b) whether it is a fact that for the post of sub-inspector in the CBI, the minimum educational qualifications prescribed is second class graduate?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6101/66].

(b) No, Sir. The minimum educational qualification required is intermediate or Higher Secondary. Attention is invited to column 7 of the entries relating to Sub-Inspector in the Schedule to the Recruitment Rules at Annexure III of the statement.

Failures in Higher Secondary Schools

4083. Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the average pass-percentage of students of all classes of Higher Secondary Schools under the Delhi Administration;

(b) the number of students who appeared in VII, IX and X classes in Higher Secondary Schools under the Delhi Administration during 1964-65;

(c) the number of students who passed or were detained or who failed in each of these classes; and

(d) the steps taken to check the wastage of human energy in the form of large-scale failures of students every year?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration

*Information regarding the placement of Scheduled Caste, category-wise is not available, but the total No. of placement out of 5,70,191 is 58,681.

and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Murder of Watchman

4084. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 31st March, 1966 a Young night watchman of a firm in Asaf Ali Road, Delhi was found murdered in the office basement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was a murder for gain.

(c) A police patrol party apprehended the two accused persons soon after the occurrence. A case of murder was registered at Kamla Market Police Station and is likely to be challaned shortly.

Ukhrul Sangsak Road Bridge

4085. Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on Ukhrul Sangsak Road in Nagaland, a wooden bridge was destroyed by Naga Hostiles recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the night of March 28, 1966, some miscreants suspected to be Naga hostiles burnt the Boftlong Nungshong Khong bridge on Ukhrul Sangsak Road.

Political Situation in Mizo Hills

4086. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send a delegation of Members of Parliament to Assam to study political situation in Mizo Hills and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र में सरकारी उपक्रमों में रिक्त पद

4087. **श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :** क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1965 से मार्च, 1966 तक की अवधि में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में केन्द्रीय सरकार के सरकारी उपक्रमों के कुल कितने रिक्त पदों के बारे में विज्ञापन दिये गये; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इन उपक्रमों में विभिन्न काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों के माध्यम से कितने रिक्त पदों पर भर्ती की गई ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है । प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

माध्यमिक स्कूलों में भारत के संविधान का पढ़ाया जाना

4088. **श्री बे० शि० पाटिल** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माध्यमिक स्कूलों में 'भारत के संविधान' की पढ़ाई आरम्भ करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों से परामर्श किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्या विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) स्कूल स्तर पर सभी राज्यों में भारत का संविधान पढ़ाया जाता है । राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा I–XI कक्षाओं के लिए सामाजिक अध्ययन हेतु तैयार की गई आदर्श पाठ्यचर्या में भी भारत के संविधान का अध्ययन शामिल है ।

(ख) और (ग). सभी राज्य सरकारों को आदर्श पाठ्यचर्या भेज दी गई है और उनके विचारों की प्रतीक्षा है ।

महाराष्ट्र में उर्वरक कारखाना

4089. **श्री बे० शि० पाटिल** : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में एक सुपर-फास्फेट उर्वरक कारखाना खोलने की संभाव्यता पर विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में निर्णय किया जा चुका है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) और (ख). महाराष्ट्र एग्रो-इण्डस्ट्रीज डिवल्पमेण्ट कारपोरेशन लि० ने, जो महाराष्ट्र सरकार की एक उपक्रम (Undertaking) है, सरकारी क्षेत्र में प्रति मास 4000 टन सुपर-फास्फेट तैयार करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स प्रार्थना पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है । प्रार्थना-पत्र विचाराधीन है ।

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में पहले से ही चार यूनिट उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और तीन स्कीमें कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त महाराष्ट्र में सुपर-फास्फेट के उत्पादन के लिए तीन औद्योगिक लाइसेन्सों के प्रार्थना-पत्र भी विचाराधीन हैं ।

Central Reclamation Organisation

4090. **Shri Linga Reddy**: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the work so far done by the Central Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation in the country under the Five Year Plans for the development of the Andamans; and

(b) the schemes it is proposing to take up in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The work done by the Reclamation Organisation in the Andamans up to 15th April, 1966 is as under:—

(i) Tree felling	1,003 acres.
(ii) Windrowing	1,087 acres.
(iii) Stumping	22 acres.
(iv) Root cutting	521 acres.
(v) Raking	203 acres.
(vi) Harrowing	1,087 acres.

(b) An area of 45,300 acres is proposed to be reclaimed manually as well as by the R.R.O. in Andamans during the Fourth Plan period.

Telephone Exchange, Badarpur

4091. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in establishing the Automatic Telephone Exchange at Badarpur, Assam;

(b) the reason for delay in establishing the exchange; and

(c) the probable date by which the exchange will be opened?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). An automatic exchange at Badarpur has been commissioned into service recently.

Telephone and Telegraph Office at Kaliganj

4092. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a telephone-cum-telegraph office was sanctioned for Kaliganj in District Cachar, Assam;

(b) if so, when this was sanctioned;

(c) the reasons for the delay in constructing the line; and

(d) when the new office will start functioning?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) September, 1964.

(c) Non-receipt of full requisite stores at site, specially Copper Wire and Iron Wire.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the precise date in view of the uncertainty about making available the requisite quantity of Copper Wire which has been and continues to be in short supply.

Students Opting for Higher Education

4093. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recently increasing number of students going for higher education in colleges; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to diversify the trend of the student population rushing to colleges?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government are aware that an increasing number of students are going for higher education.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6102/66].

Telephone Exchange Building at Tiruvannamalai

4094. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Telephone Exchange at Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot District is in a rented building and is very congested;

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to construct a building for it; and

(c) when the construction will start?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The telephone exchange is located in a rented building. Against justified accommodation of 2325 sq. ft. accommodation to the extent of 1845 sq. ft. is available.

(b) Attempts are being made to get a plot of land for construction of a departmental building.

(c) This will be taken up after the land has been obtained.

Telephone Exchange Board, Tiruvannamalai

4095. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the telephone exchange board at Tiruvannamalai is old and worn out;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to replace it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). The switch boards in this exchange were installed in 1957 and 1959 and cannot be said to be old. They are also in good condition. There is a large waiting list and capacity of the exchange is being increased by replacing it by an automatic exchange of 300 lines capacity.

Telephone Connections at Tiruvannamalai

4096. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections at Tiruvannamalai;

(b) the date of the oldest application;

(c) the reasons for not giving connections so far; and

(d) when these applicants will get connections?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 40.

(b) 10-3-1965.

(c) Inadequate capacity of the existing exchange.

(d) The present 200 lines manual exchange is being expanded by replacing the equipment by 300 lines auto exchange. The pending demands will be met soon after this work is completed.

Book on Guru Govind Singh's Life

4097. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UNESCO is considering to publish a book in several languages highlighting the various phases of Guru Govind Singh's life; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). On the request of the Government of India, UNESCO has agreed to bring out a publication consisting of selected hymns from the Dasam Granth (the Book of the Tenth Master, Guru Gobind Singh) on the occasion of the 300th birth anniversary of Shri Guru Gobind Singh. The idea is to bring out the proposed anthology in important foreign languages under UNESCO's Programme of Translation of Representative Works.

भारत का अवैध मान चित्र

4098. **श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री लीलाधर कटकी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने काश्मीर को पाकिस्तान का भाग और नेफा को चीन का भाग दिखाने वाले नक्शे छापने वाले गिरोह का पता लगाने के प्रयास किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) राजस्थान की सरकार ने "इस्लामी दुनिया" नामक अफ्रीका यूरोप तथा एशिया के एक नक्शे को और भारत सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया । इस नक्शे में भारत के कुछ भागों को उसकी सीमा से बाहर दिखाया गया है । भारत सरकार ने सारी राज्य सरकारों (राजस्थान के अतिरिक्त) तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया है ।

(ख) अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार राजस्थान में चार गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं, जिनमें कि जान चालू है । आंध्र प्रदेश में चार अभियोग पत्र दर्ज किये गये है ।

नरेला क्षेत्र (दिल्ली) के लिये नया कालेज

4099. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नरेला क्षेत्र (दिल्ली) में लगभग 25 उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल हैं जबकि कालेज एक भी नहीं है ।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न पार्टियां इस बात की मांग करती रही हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में एक कालेज खोला जाना चाहिये;

(ग) 1964–65 तथा 1965–66 में दिल्ली में कितने नये कालेज खोले गये;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार जुलाई–अगस्त, 1966 में नरेला में एक कालेज खोलने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) नरेला क्षेत्र में लगभग 20 स्कूल हैं, किन्तु कालेज कोई नहीं है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) 1964–65 में पांच और 1965–66 में दो ।

(घ) जी नहीं, किन्तु 1968 में इस क्षेत्र में एक कालेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है ।

(ङ) इस क्षेत्र के स्थानीय विद्यार्थियों की संख्या एक कालेज के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

Arrears of Pay of Teachers in Delhi

4100. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of arrears of pay of teachers pending for over six months, one year and two years in the Delhi Administration;

(b) the cases of arrears of pay of language teachers regarding revised scale of pay of Rs. 170-380 in place of 100-250 sanctioned to them in 1961;

(c) the reasons for delay in making payment; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to liquidate these arrears and ensure prompt payment of dues to teachers in future?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये वेतन आयोग

4101. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल** क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये वेतन आयोग नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत कृषि में रोजगार एक अनुसूचित रोजगार है और यह अधिकतर राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है । अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार मजूरी में सामयिक संशोधन करना संबंधित सरकारों का सांविधिक उत्तरदायित्व है ।

Kidnapping of Former M.L.A. by Mizo Hostiles

4102. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Lalmauria, a former M.L.A. has been kidnapped by Mizo extremists; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to trace and free Shri Lalmauria?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The local administration as well as the security forces are constantly on the look-out for persons reported to have been kidnapped or missing.

Development Plan of Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi

4103. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panna Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1276 on the 1st September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the redevelopment plan of Kotla Mubarakpur area has since been finalised by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if not, the progress made in the matter and the time it is likely to take in its completion; and

(c) whether it is factually correct to state in the Delhi Administration's Gazette Notification No. F.4(63)/62-I&H, dated 2-12-1963 that "the land (of the Triloki Colony inter alia) is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely, for the planned development of Delhi (Kotla Mubarakpur)", when the Redevelopment Plan of Kotla Mubarakpur, Delhi, is still not in shape?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The Re-development Plan of the Kotla Mubarakpur area has been prepared and has been submitted to the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. It is not possible to specify the time limit for its finalization. The Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have been requested to expedite their decision.

(c) The Tirloki Colony is covered by a notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act (Notification No. F.4(63)|62-I&H, dated 2-12-1963) published in the Gazette of the Delhi Administration dated 12th December, 1963. The re-development of Kotla Mubarakpur is a part of the planned development of Delhi. The re-development plan of Kotla Mubarakpur was to be finalised after notifying the area, in question, for acquisition.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

OUTCOME OF TALKS BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER AND UNDERGROUND NAGA LEADERS

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The outcome of talks held recently between the Prime Minister and the underground Naga leaders.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The delegation of Underground Naga leaders called on the Prime Minister on 9th April. Subsequently, the leader of the delegation, Shri Kughato Sukhai, met her twice for further talks. The main purpose of these talks was to help remove misunderstanding and misgivings in the minds of these Naga leaders and to create a proper atmosphere for further discussions which are to take place later. Matters like working of the agreement in suspension of operations and functioning of the Peace Mission were also discussed. There was no occasion for discussing anything concrete or definite about changes in the present set-up of Nagaland. Government firmly believe that any solution of the Naga problem will have to be found within the frame-work of the Indian Union. Subject to this basic position, they would give their earnest and serious consideration to any proposals which may be made for changes in the present set-up of Nagaland. I need hardly say that there can be no question of interfering with the Naga way of life, or with their aspirations for the pursuit of cultural, economic or other development suited to their own genius and the requirements of the area inhabited by them. Indeed, it is Government's sincere desire to do everything possible to promote these ends.

2. These discussions have helped to build up a certain degree of personal understanding and confidence which are essential for a satisfactory settlement of such a vexed problem. They have also helped further strengthen the present arrangements for the maintenance of peaceful conditions in Nagaland.

3. The Prime Minister also had the benefit of discussions with the Gov-Chief Minister of Assam and the Chief Minister of Nagaland, and kept closely in touch with them during the talks. The recent conduct of the Rev. Michael Scott also came up during the discussions. We expressed our strong disapproval of Mr. Scott's conduct in addressing communications about this domestic question to foreign governments and authorities and made it clear that Government would not tolerate any such attempts to internationalise the matter about this domestic affair. It was made clear to us that Mr. Scott had acted wholly on his own and not in his capacity as a member of the Peace Mission. He tried to explain his conduct and expressed regret. In view of the explanation and assurances given by him, Government have agreed to extend his Inner-line permit for another month.

4. As the House is aware, the Naga problem has been with us for many years and has led to prolonged and serious violence in the past and consequent misery and hardship to the general public of the area; much blood has been shed of those who are our own nationals and countrymen. The current suspension of operations, which called a halt to this tragic process, has by itself been a great achievement and has, by and large, helped maintain peaceful conditions. It is to be hoped that as a result of the recent talks, and such further talks as may take place, a new atmosphere will be promoted which will help make this peace permanent and lasting in character, so that the attention and resources of the administration can be devoted wholly to promote the economic development and general well-being of the people living in the State of Nagaland. Honourable Members will, no doubt, appreciate the need for utmost patience and understanding in resolving this vexed problem. Government trust that they will have the support of the House in their present search for a lasting and constructive solution of the problem in consultation with

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the direct talks going on between the Prime Minister and underground Naga leaders and also in view of the assurance or understanding which the Minister of External Affairs gave to this House that Rev. Michael Scott's utility as a member of the Peace Mission will be reconsidered, may I know whether this matter was discussed with Naga leaders that, in view of the direct negotiations with the Naga leaders, there was no utility of the Peace Mission now and whether the Peace Mission is likely to be disbanded?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct that the function of the Peace Mission has progressively decreased in content as a result of the direct talks that are now taking place between the Naga leaders and the members of the Government. It is also correct that Rev. Michael Scott's activities, about which I have made a reference in my statement, are activities which a member of the Peace Mission should not indulge in, but in view of the expression of regret by him, we thought that nothing would be lost and we might be able to keep the confidence of the Naga leaders if he was permitted to remain here for one month more.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं, माननीय मंत्री जी ने माइकेल स्काट की गतिविधियों का विरोध किया और बताया कि यह गतिविधि एक शान्ति मिशन के नेता की गतिविधि नहीं है, इस सदन में भी कई बार सवाल हुए और सरकार भी यह बात मानती है कि इनकी गतिविधि ठीक नहीं है तो फिर इन्हें क्यों नहीं हटाया जाता ? क्या कारण है ? इनको हटाने में सरकार कौन सी बात से दबी हुई है, इनको क्यों नहीं हटाती है? और जो प्रधान मंत्री से बातचीत हुई उसके बाद में नागा विद्रोहियों की तरफ से और ज्यादा तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही हुई है, इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए माइकेल स्काट को क्यों नही हटाया जाता ?

Shri Swaran Singh: About Rev. Michael Scott, I have already made a reference both in the statement that I read out a little while ago and also while replying to the supplementary question put by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ध्यध्यक्ष महोदय:, मैंने पूछा कि उनको हटाया क्यों नहीं जाता जाता ? मैं पूछता हूं कि वह बतायें कि क्यों..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि सब चीजों को देखकर एक महीने का टाइम उनको दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह तो इतने दिनों में तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही और हो रही है..

Mr. Speaker: Order, now. एक महीने का वक्त सरकार ने और दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्यों दिया है? क्यों एक महीना बढ़ाया है? कौन सी बात थी ? इस सदन के काफी सदस्यों ने विरोध किया...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायं या बोलते ही चले जायेंगे ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह एक ऐसी बात है जिसके कारण.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई हद होनी चाहिये। मैं इतनी दफा कह रहा हूं कि आप बैठ जायें, उसके बाद भी आप चलते चले जा रहे हैं इस तरह से ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनको जो एक महीना टाइम.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप फिर खड़े हो गए ?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the selfstyled Prime Minister of the so-called Naga Federal Government, on his way back from Delhi after he had a second round of talks with our Prime Minister, at Dum Dum airport, which says:

> "My Government has its own Constitution. We do not have to do anything with the Indian Constitution.".

In that context, may I know why it is that our Government,—since the Naga hostiles have stabilised their position as an independent government and since the Naga hostiles have not budged an inch from their original stand on independence,—instead of flirting with the Naga hostiles, in the best tradition of a Bombay film, have not told them in a straightforward way that there can be no discussions or talks with the Naga hostiles unless and until they give us an assurance that they are ready to function within the framework of the Indian Union?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member has more or less repeated what I have stated about this very matter on the floor of the House. We have made our position quite clear that whatever solution of this so-called Naga problem has to emerge has to be within the Indian Constitution. After our having made that statement quite clear, if the other party wants to find some peaceful method of resolving the dispute we presume that they are also moved by the same desire to find some method of finding a solution which might be acceptable to both.

About this nomenclature that they adopt of the Federal Government of Nagaland and all that, I think the hon. Member and his other colleagues are fully aware of one thing, and I would request him to have a word with Shri Nath Pai who is sitting to his right...

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I am not a member of the negotiating team.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am not referring to the negotiating team; I would request him to have a word with Shri Nath Pai in regard to the expressions that are used by these Naga hostiles...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is neither a member of the Peace Mission nor of the negotiating team.

Shri Swaran Singh: He is very much interested in this as an important Member of this House. The expressions that these leaders of the underground Nagas use should not be taken purely in the form in which they are projected; they have just adopted a nomenclature; there is no question of any government functioning as such; if any party just clothes itself with any name, we should not be misled by the name; we should go by the content rather than the nomenclature that they adopt.

Shri Hem Barua: I am very sorry. I have a copy of the statement. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the leader on his return made that statement.

Shri Hem Barua: Besides that, the hon. Minister is unfortunately trying to play on words. It is a fact that the Government have told us on the floor of this House that they are going to have a discussion with the Naga hostiles within the framework of the Indian Constitution, but during the course of the talks that our Prime Minister had with these Naga hostiles, on no occasion has she or has the External Affairs Minister made it clear to the Naga hostiles that the Government are prepared to talk with them only within the framework of the Indian Union. Have they ever done that at all?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to make that clear that the Government of India's position has been fully explained to the Naga leaders on more occasions than one.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have they accepted it?

Shri Swaran Singh: A delegation of Members of Parliament had gone to Nagaland, and I think Shri Hem Barua was also on that delegation. . .

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, I was there.

Shri Swaran Singh: They know fully that the Government spokesmen, in the course of their talks and in the course of their discussions with the leader of the hostile Nagas, have made a very clear statement that any solution of the problem has to be within the framework of the Indian Constitution. That position has been explained to them more than once, and it has been clarified here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But have they agreed?

Shri Swaran Singh: The question has been asked 'Have they agreed?'. If they agree, that is the end of the talks. We are continuing our efforts to persuade them to agree to this.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. The External Affairs Minister has said that if they agree to our proposition there is an end of the talks. That is what he has said. That means that the Naga hostiles have not agreed to the proposition of our Government. Then, what is the use of having talks beyond the Indian Union? This is anti-national and anti-India?

Shri Swaran Singh: Since they continue to adopt an attitude which we do not want them to take, and we want them to accept the position which we have clearly enunciated, there is all the greater reason why our efforts should continue to persuade them to our viewpoint; there is all the greater reason why the talks should continue.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sometime ago, when a discussion on the same subject had come up, if I remember aright, it was the hon. Member, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, who drew the attention of the House to the necessity of not saying certain things which might prejudice the talks, which might create difficulties.

Shri Nath Pai: He often misleads the House. Do not follow his advice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may follow it sometimes.

Shri Nath Pai: Sometimes, but not always.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: If the House will place its confidence in me, I can say that I have spoken to them and I am satisfied that the talks are going in the right direction. I am not able to say more at this stage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very delicate.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । मैंने पूछा था कि प्रधान मंत्री की बातचीत के बाद में वहां तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही ज्यादा चालू हुई है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूं । मुझे आप सवाल पूछने नहीं देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दो मर्तबा बोल चुके हैं सवाल पूछ चुके हैं जवाब भी आ चुका है अब इस तरह से दरमियान में खड़े होकर बगैर मेरे बुलाये बोलना ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का पहले उत्तर दिलवाइये । मैं ने पूछा था कि प्रधान मंत्री की बात चीत के बाद में वहां तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाही हुई है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । I am asking him to resume his seat. Two other Members have also put their questions. Now he wants to ask again.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मेरे सवाल का उत्तर दिलवाइये ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को कहना चाहता हूं कि वह खामख्वाह दखल दे रहे हैं और रुकावट डाल रहे हैं।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Is it a fact that the underground Naga leaders, at the suggestion of the Rev. Michael Scott, a member of the Peace Mission, proposed that the Peace Mission be replaced by a Peace Commission manned by people outside India and Nagaland? If so, what is the reaction of Government to that?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no need of any such Peace Commission. It is not our intention to accept any such suggestion.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): Is it a fact that one of the proposals discussed was the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee or Commission to recommend what further steps have to be taken to assure full autonomy to Nagaland once the hostiles agreed to give up the demand for separation?

Shri Swaran Singh: If I have understood the hon. lady Member correctly, it is a suggestion. . . .

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Whether there was a proposal to appoint a Parliamentary Committee or Commission?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I did not make the proposal and they did not suggest anything.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the reply of the hon. Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, it appears that while Government will not tolerate such statements or such views of Mr. Michael Scott, they will tolerate him for another month. In view of the Prime Minister's assurance to the House that the whole thing is moving in the right direction, I would like to know whether they have ascertained or confirmed that Mr. Michael Scott has relation with Mr. Phizo, because there was a chain between Mr. Phizo and Mr. Michael Scott.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): He is his host in England.

Shri Swaran Singh: The relationship between the Rev. Michael Scott and Mr. Phizo is, I think, well known, it has been mentioned on the floor of the House on earlier occasions also. It is a fact that the Rev. Michael Scott has been helping Phizo in the UK.

Shri Hem Barua: He was his host there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Whether Phizo is still trying to influence the Naga hostiles to have his own problem or his own viewpoint settled or accepted through Mr. Michael Scott? Has that been ascertained?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a matter of detail; I won't know the detail.

Shri Daji (Indore): While wishing godspeed to the Prime Minister's efforts at solving the problem—she has assured us that we are nearing a solution—I would like to know whether reports have reached Government that this dalliance and flirtation with the self-styled Prime Minister of Nagaland has duped the leaders and Ministers of Nagaland to this extent that some Ministers are even thinking of resigning because they have not been sufficiently associated with, and taken into confidence in, the talks? Will Government assure us that in future talks, whatever talks are going to be held, the duly elected and constituted Government of Nagaland is taken into full confidence so that such misunderstandings do not arise?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Government of the State of Nagaland has always been kept fully in the picture in the course of the talks, and I have mentioned in the statement that the Chief Minister of Nagaland, Mr. Shilu Ao, had already come here two or three days ahead of the arrival of the Naga hostile leaders, and he was kept fully in touch with the talks

[Shri Swaran Singh]

and with the matters that were discussed, and I would suggest that it is not quite fair either to the Central Government or to the Government of the State of Nagaland to make any suggestion that the leaders or the Ministers of the State of Nagaland are not being kept in the picture. They are fully kept in the picture.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सरकार कब तक इन होस्टाइल नागाओं को दूध पिलायेगी और कब तक यह हालत रहेगी । जैसा की आप कहते हैं कि यह परसनल अण्डरस्टैंडिंग और कान्फिडेन्स की बात है—लेकिन यह उनके साथ जो मुट्ठीभर होसटाइल नागाज हैं, लेकिन इसमें जो हमारे लायल नागाज हैं उनके साथ आप इतनी कृतघ्नता कर रहे हैं । यह परसनल अण्डरस्टैंडिंग और कान्फीडेंस का मामला है या देश द्रोहियों को दबाने का मामला है, इतने बड़े मैटर के साथ जो आप खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं, यह कब तक चलेगा ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: श्री फखरुद्दीन साहब ने अभी मुझे कान में धीरे से कहा कि नागा तो दूध पीते ही नहीं, इस लिये उनको दूध पिलाने का सवाल ही नहीं है ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : भारतीय संविधान के अन्तर्गत स्थायी समझौता और शान्ति के लिये विद्रोही नागा नेताओं के साथ स्थगित वार्ता का यह अभिप्राय है कि सरकार ने स्थायी समझौता और शान्ति के लिये विरोधी नागाओं को कुछ ठोस सुझाव दिये हैं अगली वार्ता के लिये, और वे उन पर विचार करने के लिये राजी हो गये हैं तथा प्रभावित भी हुए हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे सुझाव क्या हैं और क्या माइकल स्कोट का उन के साथ वार्ता में रहना वांछनीय है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to clarify one position, that any decision that we take about Michael Scott is not intended to be taken in consultation with the Naga hostile leaders. It will be for us to size up the situation and to take a decision. So, we do not want the Naga hostile leaders to have a sort of decisive voice in influencing our decision about Michael Scott.

About the other question as to whether any concrete proposals have been made to the Naga hostile leaders, I think we should accept what the Prime Minister said a moment ago, that she is satisfied with the trend of the talks and at the present stage it will not be wise or proper to go into the details or the substance of those talks.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): I am satisfied that Government has not been provoked to indulge in large-scale shooting of the Nagas in spite of serious provocations, but I want to know whether Government has assured itself that these peace talks will be pursued to the logical end in spite of all provocations.

Shri Swaran Singh: Certainly it is our endeavour, and the endeavour will continue to find a peaceful solution of the problem.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I feel happy to hear from the Prime Minister that the talks went on in the right direction, but may I ask the External Affairs Minister one question?

The Nagas have many ramifications. There is the Naga Liberation Front doing political work. There is the Naga military wing which is indulging in hostile and military activities. And there is the extra territorial branch of the Naga leaders which gets arms and equipment from Pakistan and which goes for training also to Pakistan and other countries of the world. And they have links with Mr. Phizo, Mr. Scott and other persons. May I know if these leaders who had talks with the Prime Minister—I wonder if the External Minister was present there, anyhow he can say . . .

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He should be present there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know if the underground Naga leaders who held talks with our Prime Minister represented all those different wings, extraterritorial, foreign, military and others, or they were only representatives of one wing. That is what I want to know.

Shri Swaran Singh: It will not be correct for us to recognise any such so-called ramifications as the hon. Member says and it will not be wise for us to say that the leaders whom we talk to should include among them representatives of the so-called wings. They are the leaders with whom we started talks and there was as a result of these talks suspension of operations. We find that their influence more or less runs because peace is by and large maintained. Therefore, there is the presumption that they speak on behalf of that group of Nagas which so far has not accepted the present position of the state of Nagaland. It is not for us really to have that type of analysis as to which wing is or is not represented.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order. It only shows how well informed we are about the Naga problem.

Shri Nath Pai: Have you modified your rule?

Shri D. C. Sharma: What modified? I am raising a point of order and I am submitting very respectfully that they have so many different wings, the military wing, foreign wing and all those wings. If these Naga leaders—I respect them—would not take milk, I will give something else for them to drink; I respectfully want to ask whether these Naga leaders whom our great Prime Minister contacted represent all these different shades of opinion representing different approaches to this problem of Nagaland. That was a simple question.

Shri Swaran Singh: They claim to do so.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : जैसा कि अभी प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने बताया है कि विद्रोही नागाओं से जो वार्तालाप हुआ है वह सन्तोषप्रद रहा है और ऐसा ही समाचार-पत्रों में भी प्रकाशित हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पहले जो वार्ता हुई उसमें और इस वार्ता में कोई ठोस प्रगति हुई है, यदि हुई है तो क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस का मैंने कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। मैं इसको कोई ठोस नहीं कह सकता।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : प्रारम्भ में जब नागालैंड का प्रश्न विदेश में रखा गया था तो उसका एक विशेष कारण यह था कि श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू उस समय विदेश मंत्री थे तथा नागाओं को उनके साथ विशेष अनुराग था, लेकिन अब उस स्थिति में परिवर्तन हो गया है और कई बार इस सदन में अनुरोध किया गया है कि अब उन परिस्थितियों में परिवर्तन हो गया है, नागा लैंड की समस्या को गृह मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध किया जाय मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नागाओं के शिष्ट मंडल से बातचीत करते समय क्या इस बात को भी उनको स्पष्ट किया है कि हम इस प्रश्न को विदेश मंत्रालय से हटाकर गृह मंत्रालय में ला रहे हैं, यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं कर रही है ? यदि नहीं कर रही है, तो क्यों नहीं कर रही है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: This matter has come up on a number of occasions and I have said that I had advised Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri that it should be shifted from the Ministry of External Affairs and that position of mine continues. We intend to take some steps not to keep it in the Ministry of External Affairs. As to whether it is to be kept with the Prime Minister or with the Home

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Minister, it will be for the Prime Minister to decide after sometime.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कारण क्या है : जब सदन बार बार कहता है तो क्यों नहीं लेते . हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह रहे हैं कि हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): मैं आपका ध्यान मंत्री महोदय के उस वाक्य की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि श्री स्काट ने अपने बर्ताव की सफाई दी है और खेद प्रकट किया है। इस के ऊपर पहले भी यहां बातचीत हो चुकी है। श्री स्काट ने मंत्री जी से खेद प्रकाश के बाद भारत के अखबारों को जो बयान दिया उस बयान में किसी तरह के खेद प्रकाश की बात नहीं थी। इसलिए मैं आप के सामने यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय और प्रधान मंत्री जी इस मामले में जो सोचती हैं कि यह असलियत है और जो असलियत है उन दोनों में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। मैं ज्यादा कड़ा शब्द इस्तेमाल करना नहीं चाहता हूं। आप मेरा मतलब तो समझ ही गए होंगे। उनकी शायद भली इच्छायें हैं जिन से वे बहुत लद जाते हैं। लेकिन असलियत बिलकुल उससे अलग है। स्काट ने कहीं कोई खेद प्रकाशन नहीं किया है लेकिन विदेश मंत्री जी सोचते हैं कि उन्होने खेद प्रकाशन किया है। इसी तरह से कहीं कोई मामला अभी तक नागा नेताओं की तरफ से भारत के अन्दर रहने का नहीं आया है लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी सोचती हैं कि ऐसा आ चुका है। इसलिए जरूरी हो गया है कि आप विदेश मंत्री जी से यह खेद प्रकाशन इस वक्त लिखित रूप में ले लें जोकि स्काट ने उनको दिया है, वर्ना यह बात तो वैसे रह जायगी।

Shri Swaran Singh: We have said that he has expressed his regret, and it is again contained in my statement. There is no written regret as such, and therefore, I cannot produce a writing to that effect.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बात नहीं है। स्काट साब ने उसके बाद भारत के समाचारपत्रों को अपना बयान दिया है जब खेद प्रकाशन की बात सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के सामने आई थी। उस बयान में उन्होंने कहीं किसी तरह का खेद प्रकट नहीं किया है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : उसने तरदीद भी नहीं की उसकी जो कुछ मैंने कहा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे साफ कहना पड़ेगा और अब तक तो मैं रुक रहा था लेकिन अब रुक नही सकता हूं कि क्या पता कि मंत्री महोदय इस मामले में सच बोल रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कह सकता हूं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस वक्त यह बात सामने आ गई है। प्रधान मंत्री भी सच बोल रही हैं इसका क्या ठिकाना।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्काट का ज्यादा एतबार करते हैं तो मैं क्या करूं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It appears that Rev. Scott has gone scot-free, Sir.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : एक तरफ तो नागा नेता जब विद्रोह करता है तो कहता है कि मैं भारतीय नहीं हूं और दूसरी तरफ जब प्रधान मंत्री जी भी 24 मार्च को अमरीका जाने के पहले आकाशवाणी पर भाषण करती हैं तो कहती हैं कि :

"There was violence in the far away Mizo Hills."

एक तरफ नागा कहता है कि मैं भारतीय नहीं हूं और दूसरी तरफ प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि नागा हिल्ज वगैरह बहुत दूर हैं हम से। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन दोनों वाक्यों में सामंजस्य है और अगर नहीं है

तो क्या भविष्य के लिए प्रधान मंत्री आश्वासन देंगी कि ऐसे अज्ञानतापूर्ण वाक्यों का प्रयोग वह नहीं करेंगी ?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question in it. So, there is nothing to reply.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं अपने प्रश्न को दोहरा देता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इनफार्मेशन पूछें तब तो मैं पूछूं भी .....

श्री किशन पटनायक : इनफार्मेशन तो पूछ रहा हूं । क्या सरकार समझती है कि इन दोनों आचरणों में कोई विरोध है या सामंजस्य है या ये कम्प्लीमेंटरी हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question that he has to reply to.

Shri Swaran Singh: I could not really fully understood the contradiction that the hon. Member is referring to.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Sir, firstly, with regard to the Mizo Hills, obviously, I did not mean that they are far away from my thoughts or far from the Government's point of view. It is just in the sense that Chandigarh, say, is nearer to us and certain areas are further off. Since India is a very big country, many parts of India are far from Delhi.

श्री किशन पटनायक : दिल्ली की प्रधान मंत्री हैं या भारत की प्रधान मंत्री हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसी तरह से चेम्बरलेन बोलते थे चेकोस्लोवेन्सके दूर है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear the Prime Minister.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Hon. Members have put some words into my mouth. That is why I want to clarify this. I have not said that the talks are nearing solution, as I think one hon. Member just now put it. All I said was that I thought that we are moving in the right direction. They are still at a very delicate stage, and I honestly cannot say what will happen at the next stage, whether we can continue or not continue. They are at a delicate stage. From the last talks, I had reason to hope that they would move further in the right direction. This is all that I can say. Nor did I say, as Dr. Lohia has just now implied, that the Nagas have openly accepted that they were within the Indian union. They have not made any such statement. But we have made it clear, as Sardar Sahab has put it, and, as I said, I cannot discuss this matter now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : असल बात यह है कि उन्हें अगर कुछ नहीं बोलना है तो चुपचाप एक गूंगी गुड़िया की तरह बैठी रहा करें तो अच्छा होगा ।

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of "A scheme for joint consultative machinery and compulsory arbitration for Central Government employees". [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6076/66].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : पंचमहल के बारे में नन्दा साहब ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बनर्जी साहब को बुलाया है । Order, order. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Since the statement has been laid by the Home Minister, it appears that this

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

scheme for joint consultative machinery and compulsory arbitration for Central Government employees has been finalised. Before it was finalised, I would like to know whether all the suggestions given by the various Central Government employees' federations have been considered, accepted and embodied in it.

Shri Nanda: The hon. member can see it for himself. I believe this is what we have done.

Shri Daji (Indore): It is a very important matter. I request that tomorrow we may be permitted to put some questions and clarifications if necessary.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I told the other day that those members who want to put questions on papers laid on the Table might send an intimation to me. Mr. Banerjee gave that intimation and I have allowed him.

Shri Nath Pai: I did not know that Mr. Nanda was going to lay this statement. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): This was not mentioned in the bulletin.

Shri Daji: We cannot put questions without going through the document. Otherwise, his reply will be "you can see the statement". So, tomorrow we may be permitted to put questions.

Shri Nath Pai: Will you allow it tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: He has other remedies which he knows.

Shri Daji: Not that we will definitely ask questions, but after reading the document, if we want, we may be permitted to seek some clarifications tomorrow.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The Home Ministry's demands are going to be discussed for two days and this matter can be discussed.

Shri Nath Pai: It is not a question of raising a debate at this stage. We know as much as Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha that the Home Ministry's demands are coming. Negotiations for this have been going on, he does not know, for six years. There were assurances given by Mr. Hathi to the representatives of the All India Railwaymen's Federation to the effect that the explanations and modifications which they sought will be incorporated. Today we are taken by surprise that a finalised scheme has been placed on the Table. Are we not justified in asking whether this assurance has been implemented before finalising this scheme? Let Mr. Hathi, who is here, explain.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Mr. Banerjee, Mr. Sharma and others were here and all the suggestions they had made have been incorporated. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Mr. Hathi called Mr. Peter Alvares and myself, the General Secretary and Assistant General Secretary respectively of the All India Railwaymen's Federation representing 12 lakhs of railway employees, i.e. more than 50 per cent of the Central Government employees. We demanded certain clarifications. Our President gave it in writing, but they did not reply to the points. He said, "I will give you time up to July. You can submit your clarifications again. Only then it will be finalised". On the 14th April, during our discussions with the Prime Minister at 4.30 P.M. in her chamber, along with the eight charter of demands, we said that we are

already having a permanent negotiating machinery and therefore the JCM—joint consultative machinery—should not be imposed on us. We gave her a copy of the agreement of 1951 between Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, ex-Railway Minister and Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, ex-President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, detailing the three-tier permanent negotiating machinery including arbitration. We told her that the proposed JCM machinery is only for those Central Government employees who have got no forum for joint consultation and resolution of disputes. We have already got one. Why should we be deprived of the right conferred on us during the British times? The Prime Minister told us, "Give me a month's time. I will have it examined with the ministries concerned and then call you again for discussion". I do not know why the Home Ministry has imposed this thing all of a sudden. The clarifications are not yet made known. Would you kindly postpone it? Let the Prime Minister say whether it is correct or not.

Shri Hathi: We had a discussion with Mr. Priya Gupta and others. They made certain suggestions. They wanted some time . . .

Shri Priya Gupta: You did not reply to the clrifications.

Shri Hathi: I am not accustomed to this high tone. If you talk slowly I shall reply to all the points.

Shri Priya Gupta: We wanted a clarification. You agreed but you did not give it.

Shri Hathi: It was said that almost all other unions have agreed. I said, if you do not agree we shall say that we hope the other unions which have not agreed will also agree. That is what I said.

Shri Priya Gupta: No, no. You said . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If he does not agree, that can be discussed when we discuss the Demands of the Home Ministry.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, let the Prime Minister say whether this is not correct. She gave an assurance.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, it is a question affecting 12 lakhs of railway employees. The Britishers gave us the right. That is being taken away. Let her say that she will review the matter at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am asking him again and again to resume his seat and he does not obey.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। इस पर माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमने काफी मजदूर संगठनों से सलाह ली थी। लेकिन इसमें हमारी मजदूर संगठन से सलाह नहीं ली गई, न हमें बुलाया गया तो इस सम्बन्ध में जो पक्षपातपूर्ण नीति बरती गई है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या इस पर यहां चर्चा हो सकेगी ताकि ठीक ढंग से हम अपने विचार रख सकें। क्या सरकार इस बात के लिये तैयार है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो बुलेटिन 28 मार्च को आया हुआ था उस में कहा गया था कि अगर मिनिस्टर साहब किसी चीज के बारे में यहां स्टेटमेंट करते हैं और मैम्बर साहबान उस पर कोई सवाल करना चाहते हैं तो वह उस को इत्तला दे दें।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Previous intimation?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. यह मिनिस्ट्री दो दिनों में सामने आ रही है। आप उस वक्त हर एक चीज डिस्कस कर सकते हैं। उस का अलहदा डिस्कशन है।

Shri Priya Gupta: I do not speak on that.

Mr. Speaker: That is not my fault. The House has to get the opportunity and not a particular Member (*Interruptions*).

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES GIVEN BY MINISTERS

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Third Lok Sabha:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I—Fourteenth Session, 1966.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. III—Thirteenth Session, 1965.

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Twelfth Session, 1965.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. X—Eleventh Session, 1965.

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIII—Tenth Session, 1964.

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XV—Ninth Session, 1964.

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XX—Seventh Session, 1964.

(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII—Sixth Session, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See* Nos. LT-6077/66 to LT-6084/66].

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on this statement . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री जगन्नाथ राव ने जो कहा है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को एक इत्तला दे दूं । वह बड़ी खतरनाक है । उन के कागजों में...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kamath may resume his seat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I got up first.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन के कागजों में एक चिट्ठी है जो मिजो नेता लाल डेंडा ने राष्ट्रपति सोकारनो को लिखी है । इस सदन के पटल पर वह चिट्ठी आ रही है । उस चिट्ठी पर कुछ खुलासा बहस हो जानी चाहिये । आप देखेंगे कि उस चिट्ठी के शब्द क्या हैं । मैं पूरी तो पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाता हूं क्योंकि चार सफहे हैं । लेकिन उस में एक वाक्य है । यह लाल डेंडा साहब की लिखी हुई है राष्ट्रपति सोकारनो को ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सोकारनो की चिट्ठी हम इस वक्त कैसे ले सकते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह कागज यहां आ रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कागज तो आते रहेंगे । कागज चूंकि आ गया है...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : भारत खंड खंड हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम उस के ऊपर यहां चर्चा नहीं कर सकते ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मेहरबानी कर के थोड़ी सी बात सुन तो लीजिये अपनी राय देने के पहले ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । उस को मैं देख लूंगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस पर बहस के लिये अब मौका कौन सा मिलेगा । कहां मौका मिलता है, सब ऐसे ही खत्म हो जाता है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, Sir, about the statement laid by my hon. friend, Shri Jaganatha Rao, I would like to urge—before

that, Sir, I find that what my colleague, Shri Nath Pai, said the other day, about the survival of the noisiest, seems to be coming true, because I stood up earlier but somebody else was allowed to speak—

श्री बागड़ी : जो सब से आगे बैठते हैं वह तो बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन दूसरे नहीं बोल सकते हैं ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to remind you, Sir, of the assurance you gave in this context, on the last occasion, that a committee of the House was itself examining this matter and the report of that committee would be placed before the House. Under rule 323 the Parliamentary Committee on Government assurances is expected to examine this matter from two standpoints: (a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. have been implemented and, what is more important, (b) where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose. I raised this question last time also, and, Sir, you were kind enough to say that it was being examined by the Committee. We have not had the report of the Committee so far.

Mr. Speaker: We are expecting the report of the Committee soon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would urge you to enquire of the Minister whether any assurances are still pending from 1962, and even before that from the term of the last Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: At this moment how can I ask him for that information?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is in a position to give that information.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know how many times I have to repeat it. Just a few days before, when the Demands for Grants of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs were being discussed, my hon. friend raised this point and I gave full details as to the assurances which are pending. Should I repeat it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not be sulky. What has happened since then?

Shri Nath Pai: Say it with a smile.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The other day I asked a question in the House for information about the grant of foreign exchange to the various industrialists for medical treatment abroad. I particularly referred to a case where £10,000 were given to an industrialist from Punjab. You said that in your case it was only £10. Sir, you said that the Finance Minister should lay on the Table of the House a statement giving information about the various amounts given to the various industrialists. Sir, I would request the Minister, through you, that it should be done in this session.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Dr. Lohia has suggested that a discussion should be held on a document that has been placed on the Table of the House. I do not know why you should not allow a special discussion on this document.

Mr. Speaker: If in answer to a question a statement is placed on the Table, I cannot allow a discussion on that.

Shri Swell: The whole country is being . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It has become a habit for members to get up . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जरा एक सेकेन्ड के लिये आप सुन लेंगे तो क्या हर्ज हो जायेगा । बाद की दिक्कत बचेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता । एश्योरेंस की बात हो रही है और दूसरी चीज ले लेते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह एक्योरेन्स दिया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : एक्योरेन्सेस में रक्खा हुआ है यहां पर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से हर एक यहां पर बोलते चले आयेंगे जो नजर हैं और दूसरे भी, तो किस तरह से काम चलेगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फिर हम लोगों को निकाल दीजिये । खाली लीडर से लोक सभा चले । सिर्फ लीडर ही थोड़ सब कुछ किया करता है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee has referred to me also. I want to explain that the Finance Minister told me the facts that he had in his department. I was going abroad and I had what foreign exchange was given to me as a Member of Parliament. I said that I wanted to have a medical check-up. Therefore some increase of £ 10 or £ 12 was made. Now the reply of the Ministry is that because I did not protest and did not say that I wanted more, there was no occasion that they should have given me more. So the Finance Minister conveyed to me that it was my fault and if I had asked more I would have been given more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you had protested they would have given more?

Mr. Speaker: That is what the Finance Ministry said. I am only explaining it. I have no grouse or complaint in that matter.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD, HYDERABAD

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad for the year 1964-65, along with the Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6085/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PERSONAL INJURIES (COMPENSATION INSURANCE) ACT AND ANNUAL REPORT OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 24 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance Act, 1963:

(i) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Second Amendment Scheme, 1966 published in Notification No. SO 1120 in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1966.

(ii) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Second Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. SO 1121 in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6088/66].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of thse Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1964-65, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6087/66].

12.49½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I beg to present the following Reports

of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

(i) Twenty-eighth Report on the Head Office of Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi;

(ii) Twenty-ninth Report on the Durgapur Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

12.50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. POLICE FIRING ON ADIVASIS IN PANCHMAHAL DISTRICT OF GUJARAT

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : इसके पहले मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि नन्दा साहब जो बयान दें उसके ऊपर जिन जिन ने नोटिस दिये थे उनको सवाल करने की अनुमति दी जावे ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : यह मेहरबानी करिए आप ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको उस स्टेटमेंट के बाबत भी मौका दे दूंगा ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I requested the Speaker already and may I now repeat my request that the Home Minister may be pleased to make a statement on the firing incident at Panchmahal in Gujarat.

Mr. Speaker: I was given to understand that there would be no questions.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, as desired I am giving information about the incident in Shehera Village on April 17, 1966.

According to information furnished by the Government of Gujarat, a mob of about one thousand (1,000) persons comprising members of the Dharala community and Kolis attempted to dacoity and arson in village Shehera of Panchmahal District at about 3 p.m. on Sunday, the 17th April, 1966. These persons were armed with bows and arrows and slings. The State authorities had prior information of the attempted dacoity and accordingly had despatched an armed police party to Shehera on 17th morning. When cane charges and tear-gas proved ineffective in dealing with the mob, firing was resorted to under orders of the Taluka Magistrate who was present on the spot. Three members of the mob who were injured as a result of the firing have been admitted into hospital; two other members are suspected to have been injured but were apparently taken away by their companions when they left after the firing. Twenty-two persons were injured at the hands of the mob including three police officers and seventeen police-men; injuries to two police officers appear to be serious. Fortunately there have been no deaths as a result of the firing or the clash. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police reached the spot immediately after the firing and brought the situation completely under control. The State Government have reported that this incident was not due to scarcity conditions or unemployment or demand for food but was motivated purely by the criminal intention of committing dacoity. In fact, the residents of Shehera who had earlier informed the authorities of the likelihood of an attempt at dacoity held a public meeting after the incident and expressed appreciation for the protection afforded to them. The State Government has ordered a magisterial inquiry whose report is awaited.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): 1,000 dacoits?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो पहले फैसला हुआ था हाउस में कि कोई सवाल नहीं पूछेगा । (व्यवधान) यह बातें नहीं हो सकतीं कि पहले तो मुझे कहा जाय

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

कि जब मैं नामंजूर करूं कि स्टेटमेंट ही आ जाय, मैं कोई सवाल नहीं करूंगा, अब जब स्टेटमेंट हो तो कहें कि सवाल की इजाजत दें । .... (व्यवधान) आर्डर आर्डर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मीजों के बारे में अथवा पंचमहल के ।

12.53 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED LETTER FROM LAL DENGA TO PRESIDENT SUKARNO

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : यह श्री लालडेंगा ने प्रेसीडेंट सुकार्नो को लिखा है, उसका एक वाक्य आप सुनिए :

"Historians claim that we, the Mizo people are the Mongoloids originated from time immemorial from the southern part of China and migrated towards the present habitat"—

हैबिटाट को जगह हैबिटेड छपा है ।

"between India and Burma through the Shan State of Burma in about fifteenth century."

यह कहना चाहते हैं कि भारत से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, दक्षिण चीन से यह आये हुए हैं ।

"Our Chiefs ruled over separate hills and valleys with supreme authority and their administration was very much like that of the Greek City-States of the past."

और वह यह भी कहना चाहते हैं कि वह बिलकुल स्वतंत्र रहे हैं । कहीं किसी तरह का भी ताल्लुक इनका भारत से नहीं रहा है ।

अब मैं और चीजें छोड़कर के यहां पर मुझे लगता है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का एक वाक्य उन्होंने उद्धृत किया है, मैं समझता हूं कि गलत ढंग से किया है क्योंकि पंडित नेहरू कम से कम ऐसा वाक्य नहीं कह सकते थे, इसलिए और जरूरी हो जाता है कि उसकी सफाई जल्दी से जल्दी दे दें :

"Their top leader and spokesman, late Pndit Jawaharlal Nehru released a press statement on the 9th August, 1946 and stated,

"The tribal areas are defined as being those along the frontiers of India, which are neither part of India, nor of Burma, nor of an Indian State, nor of any foreign power."

यहां पर कोटेशन खत्म हो जाता है । तो एक प्रधान मंत्री के मुंह में यह शब्द डाल दिये गए हैं कि यह इलाके भारत के अंग नहीं हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कभी यह वाक्य कहा होगा क्योंकि इसके साथ और भी वाक्य होंगे जो इसमें नहीं हैं ।

"Consequent upon this proclamation"—

एक प्रोक्लेमेशन अंग्रेजों के साथ इन लोगों ने करवाया था 1942 की लड़ाई में ।

"Consequent upon this proclamation the Lushai Brigade and the Lushai Scouts actively fought in the Burma Front against the Japanese aggression. In fact, we were in a semi-independence status during the British period."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस, अब आप यह बताइए कि आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब इस बात के ऊपर बिल्कुल फौरन और जल्द से जल्द बहस हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह तो नोटिस देंगे तो होगी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नोटिस का तो आप जानते हैं नोटिस का क्या हाल होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो नोटिस के बगैर तो...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब वह तो नोटिस का सवाल नहीं है । आपके मुल्क का सवाल है । आपका मुल्क काटा जा रहा है । इसको देखें ब...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कुछ पढ़ा और बाकी भी इस तरह का और बहुत कुछ होगा...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक वाक्य सिर्फ और सुन लीजिए कि क्या है तब आप समझ जायेंगे कि यह मेरा सवाल नहीं है आपके मुल्क का सवाल है... (व्यवधान) एक वाक्य सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह रहा हूं कि इस तरह से कैसे हो सकता है ।... (व्यवधान) ठीक है मैं ने समझ लिया । मैं ने आपसे पूछा कि क्या चाहते हैं । आपने कहा कि इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी बहस चाहते हैं तो मैं ने कहा कि जब तक नोटिस न हो उस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती । आप नोटिस दे दीजिए । उसको मैं देख लेता हूं । तभी बहस हो सकती है । बगैर नोटिस के मैं आर्डर कर दूं कि इस पर बहस हो यह मेरे कहां अख्तियार में है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अख्तियार तो आपके हैं और आप कई बार कर चुके हैं । अख्तियार तो आपके हैं कि इस बयान को लेकर पहले तो फौरन एक बयान दिला दें जिसमें गलतफहमी न रह जाय । आप देखें कि किस तरह से नेहरू साहब के बयान से गलतफहमी हो सकती है, और इसके साथ साथ आप बहस करवा सकते हैं । आप देखें एक वाक्य जो इसमें लिखा हुआ है । इसकी सरकार सफाई करे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह यहां आ चुका है, हरएक पढ़ लेगा...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं नहीं बताता तो सब अपनी जेब में रखे रह जाते । मैं सब नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूं । इन शार्ट उनका कहना है कि हमारा पंचांग अलग, हमारी सभ्यता अलग, हमारी भाषा अलग, हमारा साहित्य अलग, हमारे कपड़े अलग, हमारा रहन सहन अलग, तमाम इन बातों में हिन्दुस्तान से हमारा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं । इन सब के बारे में एक लम्बी सफाई सरकार से आनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है । अब मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूंछ लेता हूं ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): This is supposed to be something which has been addressed to somebody and seized in the course of a search. It is because of these things and because also of the disturbances that have occurred, we know that we were facing a revolt. This has been overcome. It is only a part of that. We are dealing with it effectively. What exactly has he asked for? In the course of discussion on the Home Ministry's Demands let them ask any question and we will answer that.... (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There it has been said that the Prime Minister said something.

Shri Nanda: Somebody has written something. It is not that we accept anything of that at all. It may be absolutely wrong; everything may be wrong. Something had been seized and they wanted to know what it was.

Mr. Speaker: What Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia is urging is that this attitude alone would not be in the interest of the country. He wants that in the interest of the country it is desirable that a statement made by

[Mr. Speaker]

one person here—it may or may not be correct—should be contradicted, that these statements are wrong positively.

Shri Nanda: We are contradicting it absolutely. What I said was regarding the question whether such a letter has actually gone or delivered; otherwise, everything has been said. We are dealing with it effectively both in action and we certainly repudiate every thing that has been said.

Shri Swell (Assam Autonomous Districts): May I draw your attention to one particular thing in which Lal Denga has made a quotation from a press release of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Now for the Government to say that such a statement has not been made and a flat denial of this would not produce any effect. What I would suggest to the Home Minister is that the entire press release relating to this date, the 9th August, 1946, supposed to have been made by the late Prime Minister should also be placed before the country. Proof should be produced that such a statement has never been made by the Prime Minister.

13 hrs.

My second submission is this. The Home Minister said that discussion about this and related matters to the Mizo Hills may be taken up under the demands of the Home Ministry. But may I submit to you that the situation in the Mizo Hills is too serious and it cannot be dealt with effectively in the time that has been allotted to the Home Ministry? Therefor, I would submit that some time must be fixed for a separate discussion on the Mizo Hills situation arising from this letter.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be done in this manner.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, as a matter of fact when Mr. Nehru wrote like that, in August, 1947, he was not the Prime Minister of India. He was only a Congress leader. He became Prime Minister in September,1947. He was not the Prime Minister when he wrote like that. Whatever it may be, there was a Question today in this House about this letter. On 25th March, 1966, the Minister in response to a Call Attention Notice stated that such a letter written by Laldenga, the President of the Mizo National Front to the President of Indonesia was intercepted. We just wanted to know the contents of this letter. I would request the Home Minister, if he has the contents of the letter with him, to enlighten us on this.

Mr. Speaker: This is what has been laid on the Table of the House. Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to move....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वो खत है इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । जब आप उसका नोटिस देखें तब देखा जायगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह खत तो मौजूद है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से तो नहीं हो सकता है जब आप नोटिस देंगे तब देखेंगे लेकिन अभी में उस में क्या कर सकता हूं ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अकाल के ऊपर बहस नहीं होगी... (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं मैं इस वक्त इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक लाख आदिवासी पंचमहल में अकाल से पीडित हैं, खुद सरकार के मुताबिक ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । He should resume his seat now. Shri Shahnawaz Khan

श्री बागड़ी : भूख से लोग मरते हैं और गंतियां चलती हैं और यहां पर बहस नहीं हो सकती ।

13.03 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of section 4(i) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of section 4(i) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation."

The motion was adopted.

13.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. Out of 8 hours, 3 hours and 35 minutes have been taken. So, 4 hours and 25 minutes remain. Shri Digambar Singh Chaudhuri.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Is the Minister replying today?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. We will go on upto 5-30 p.m. How much time will the Minister take? An hour will do?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): A little more than an hour; then, I might reply tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will give time to more Members. There is such a large demand from Members to speak. I will not be able to give more than 10 minutes to any Member. Members should confine themselves to 10 minutes.

श्री दि० सि० चौधरी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री इस बात को अनुभव करते हैं कि हमारे देश के सामने खाद्य समस्या मुख्य रूप से उपस्थित है ....

Mr. Speaker: He will get only 10 minutes.

13.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री दि० सि० चौधरी : हम इस बात को महसूस कर रहे हैं कि हमें बाहर से गल्ला हर वर्ष अधिक से अधिक मंगाना पड़ रहा है। जहां हमने सन् 63 में 45 लाख 58 हजार टन मंगाया, 64 में 62 लाख 65 हजार टन मंगाया और इसी तरीके से सन 1965 में 74 लाख 60 हजार टन मंगाया। हम अनुभव कर रहे हैं कि इस तरीके से हमारे द्वारा बाहर से अधिकाधिक गल्ला मंगाया जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कोई संदेह नहीं करता कि मंत्री जी इस चीज को अनुभव नहीं करते हैं या उनको इस बात को लेकर चिन्ता नहीं है। मैं यह भी अनुभव करता हूं कि

[श्री दि० सिं० चौधरी]

मंत्री जी इस के लिए उपयुक्त भी हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इंटैलिजैंट भी हैं और इन समस्याओं के बारे में ज्ञान व जानकारी भी रखते हैं लेकिन मेरी एक शिकायत है। और वह शिकायत यह है कि इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए जो तरीके अख्तयार किये जाते हैं वह कुछ उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आप से निवेदन करूं कि कुछ ऐसी बात हैं कि जब तक इनपर विचार नहीं किया जायगा तब तक समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

पहली बात तो यह है कि हम ने देखा कि पिछले वर्ष तक किसानों ने जिन्होंने कि आलू बोया था उन को आशा थी कि उनका आलू कम से कम 14-15 रुपे मन के भाव से बिकेगा लेकिन वह बिका केवल 6 रुपये मन के भाव से ही। इसी तरह से गुड़ के उत्पादकों को उम्मीद थी कि उसका उन्हें अच्छा भाव मिलेगा लेकिन उसकी उन्हे आधी कीमत मिली मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे किसान को यह सोचने देना चाहते हैं कि वह अधिक उत्पादन करेंगे तो उन्हें कम दाम मिलेगें और अगर कम करेंगें तब भी उतने ही दाम मिल जायेगें ? मैं स्वयं एक किसान हूं और इस बात को जानता कि पिछले वर्ष जिस किसान ने 100 मन आलू पैदा किया और उसे 100 मन आलू की जितनी कीमत मिली थी उस ने 200 मन आलू पैदा किया लेकिन उसे दाम पहले की अपेक्षा कम मिले। जितनी कीमत पहले 100 मन पैदा करने पर मिली थी उतनी अब 200 मन भी पैदा करने पर नहीं मिली है। अब किसान को बजाय अधिक पैदा करने के कम पैदा करने का क्या अन्दोलन नहीं करना चाहिए कि अगर हम उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे तो हमें कम कीमत मिलेगी और उत्पादन घटायेंगें तो कीमत हमें अधिक मिलेगी ? जब तक आप इसका प्रबन्ध नहीं करेंगे कि किसानों को उनके उत्पादन के उचित व लाभकर मूल्य मिलें तब तक उन्हें अधिक उत्पादन करने को कैसे प्रोत्साहन मल सकता है ? जाहिर है कि उत्पादन अधिक बढ़ाने से उसे यदि कम पैसे मिलते हैं तो मैं समझा हूं कि किसानों में उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की रुचि पैदा नहीं होगी। आज किसान ने आलू में अपना पैसा खर्च किया और उस का उत्पादन बढ़ाया लेकिन उसको कीमत कम मिली। कोल्ड स्टोरैज में जब आलू रख दिया गया तो वही 6 रुपये मन वाला जो किसान का आलू था वह 12 रुपये मन हो गया। मैं बड़े दुख: के साथ निवेदन करता हूं कि उन किसानों के बच्चे जो फौज में हैं उन के लिए जो आलू जाता है वह तीन गुनीकीमत में जाता है। जब तक आप उत्पादन की कीमत पर कंट्रोल नहीं करते जब तक आप इस बात की गारन्टी नहीं करते कि अगर किसान उत्पान बढ़ायेगा तो उसे अधिक दाम मिलेगें तब तक किसान अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित नहीं हो सकते हैं। जब तक आप इस बात की गारन्टी नहीं करेंगे कि उत्पादक किसानों को उनकी उपज के जो दाम मिलते हैं उसके मुकाबिले व्यापारियों को उससे अधिक दाम नहीं मिलेंगे तब तक किसानों की रुचि अधिक उत्पादन करने में पैदा नहीं होगी। हम लोगों को यह विचार करना पड़ेगा कि किसानों को अगर बचाना है, किसानों को अगर घाटे से बचाना है तो उसके लिए या तो सरकार यह नीति तय करे कि उनके उत्पादन का ठीक व लाभकर मूल्य उन्हें मिले वरना हम कोशिश करेंगें कि किसान केवल उतना ही पैदा करे जितने में कि उसे अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिल सके। अब जैसे कि दिल्ली बंद की बात लोगों ने यहां सोची किसानों को भी कुछ उस तरीके की बंद करने की बात सोचनी पड़ेगी। क्यों न किसान उतना ही उत्पादन करें जितने से कि उन्हें उचित मूल्य मिल जाय भले ही उत्पादन कम हो जाय ?

मैं दूसरी बात यह निवेदन करूंगा कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के हेतु सिचाई के साधनों को बढ़ाया जाय। अगर आप किसानों के लिए सिचाई के साधनों को नहीं बढ़ाते हैं तो

उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। यह भी सच है कि फाटिलाइजर्स बढ़ाने हैं। यह भी सच है कि खेती के काम में वैज्ञानिक तरीके अपनाने से बाहर के उन्नत तरीके अपनाने से खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है लेकिन सब से पहला काम सिंचाई के साधनों को किसानों को बगैर विलम्ब के उपलब्ध करना है। हमारे पास जो आंकड़े हैं और देखें कि 76 करोड़ 14 लाख रुपया पिछले वर्ष खर्च हुआ था जबकि इस साल उसे बढ़ा कर 76 करोड़ 93 लाख किया है जो यह धन बढ़ाया गया है वह बहुत ही कम बढ़ाया गया है। मैं अपने ही जिले के बारे में कहूं मेरे अपने जिले में जहां कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सब से बढ़ा सिंचाई का कार्य हुआ है, अपने जिले के बारे में कहूं कि वहां पिछले 18 वर्ष में जितना सिंचाई का काम नहीं हुआ उतना वहां केवल 6 महीने में हुआ है। अगर खेती की रुचि बढ़ानी है और वह बढ़ रही है तो उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है। और उस के लिए सिंचाई के साधनों को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाना लाजिमी हो जाता है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम बहुत से कामों के लिए बाहर से कर्जा ले सकते हैं, बहुत से कामों के लिए नोट छाप सकते हैं, बहुत सी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए नोट छाप सकते हैं तो क्या हम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं कि अपने सिंचाई के साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए रुपये का प्रबन्ध करें? मैंने ज्यादा में न कहते हुए यह दो बातें आपके सामने कहीं।

तीसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बड़ी बड़ी चीजों के लिए कार आदि खरीदने के लिए बहुत सी सुविधाएं सरकार की तरफ से मिलती हैं लेकिन किसान का जो यंत्र है ट्रैक्टर है उस के लिए सुविधाओं का अभाव रहता है। आप देखिये रूस से ट्रैक्टर जो आते थे वह ट्रैक्टर्स आना बन्द हो गये उन की कीमत बढ़ा दी गई। जो बड़े बड़े ट्रैक्टर्स हैं उन का आना बंद कर दिया गया है। जहां इस के भी एक अव्यवहारिक बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि रूसी ट्रैक्टर्स की उपयोगिता नहीं है वहां काफी ज्यादा दे दिये जाते हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां उसकी मांग ज्यादा है, पंजाब में, जहां उसकी मांग ज्यादा है वहां कम दिये जाते हैं। मुझे इस बात का ज्ञान है कि वहां जयपुर से या बाहर से ट्रैक्टर्स यहां के लाये जाते हैं और यहां जाकर किसान उसको खरीदते हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़े, तो इस तरह के यंत्रों के कारखाने को खोलने चाहिये, उनका उत्पादन होना चाहिये। मुझे यह देखकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि ट्रैक्टर्स की शिक्षा देने के लिये केवल 136 आदमियों के लिये हिसार में एक कार्यक्रम किया गया, जब कि कहीं ज्यादा आदमियों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की जरूरत थी अगर आप उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आप को प्रबन्ध करना पड़ेगा ट्रैक्टरों का, उन की मरम्मत का। गांवों में आप जाकर देखिये इन्जिन पड़े हुए हैं लेकिन उनकी मरम्मत करने वाला कोई नहीं है, वहां पर ट्रैक्टर्स खराब पड़े हुए हैं, उनको देखने वाला नहीं है, इस लिए मैं कहूंगा कि गांव गांव में इसकी व्यवस्था की जाय। गांव गांव में सम्भव न हो तो कम से कम ब्लाक स्तर पर तो जरूर करना चाहिये। ब्लाकों में जो अधिकारी हैं, कागज और कलम से काम करने वाले हैं, उनको हटा कर ट्रैक्टरों की मरम्मत करने वाले एन्जिन की मरम्मत करने वाले लोगों को रखा जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देशका उत्पादन बढ़ाने की समस्या ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हल होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सहकारिता क्षेत्र बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है, उसकी तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इस देश के अन्दर इस सहकारिता ने जो कार्य किया है वह सब से अधिक है और मुझे यह कहने में संकोच नहीं कि इस में हमारे रिजर्व बैंक का जो रुपया लगा है, करोड़ों अरब रुपया, यदि ढेढ़ यह शिक्षा के लिए मान लिया जाय और खर्च हो जाय तो ज्यादा नहीं होगा। गांव के स्तर पर हजारों में काम करने की, जिले के स्तर पर लाखों में

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

काम करने की और सूबे के स्तर पर करोड़ों में काम करने की क्षमता इस सहकारिता पैदा हुई है। जो किसान 100-200 रुपये का हिसाब नहीं रखता था, वह आज हजारों में हिसाब रखता है। इस तरह से पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में जो काम बढ़ा है, उस से मालूम होता है कि इसका कितना तेजी से विकास हुआ है। हमारे यहां सैन्ट्रल कोआपरेटिव बैंक में शेयर कैपिटल चार लाख से बढ़ कर 69 करोड़ 64 लाख हो गया है, डिपाजिट 37 करोड़ 69 लाख से बढ़ कर 195 करोड़ 94 लाख हो गया है। वर्किंग कैपिटल जो 56 करोड़ 37 लाख था, उससे बढ़कर 5 अरब 27 करोड़ 34 लाख हो गया है इस तरह से यह काम बढ़ा है। मैं कह सकता हूं कि कितनी प्रगति इस सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में हुई है, उतनी प्रगति और किसी क्षेत्र में नहीं हुई।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारा जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर है, और हमारा जो पब्लिक सैक्टर है वे दोनों इस सहकारिता के क्षेत्र को आगे नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उन में से एक में पूंजीपति काम करते हैं दूसरे में पूंजीपतियों के लड़के सरकारी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर समाजवाद की भावना पैदा हो, जनता स्वयं मिल कर काम करे अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पूंजीवाद को खत्म किया जाय तो सहकारिता का जो पेड़ पैदा हुआ है, जिसमें फल लग रहे हैं, उस को सूखने न दिया जाये। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप रिजर्व बैंक को, जो कि सहकारिता का दुश्मन है, जो सहकरिता के क्षेत्र को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देता है, जो पूंजीपति इस सहकारिता के कार्य को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देते हैं, उनका अंकुश इस पर से हटाइये। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। अगर सहकारिता के क्षेत्र को कोई अभिशाप है, कोई रुकावट है तो वह रिजर्व बैंक है जो इस को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देता है। मैं यह बात केवल जबानी नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि मैं इस आधार पर कह रहा हूं, आज जो हिन्दुस्तान की सब से अच्छी सोसायटी है, उस जिला सहकारी बैंक का मैं मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर हूं, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की सब से बड़ी सहकरी समिति है और उस में रह कर मैं ने हिन्दुस्तान के हर सूबे की सहकारी समितियों का अध्ययन किया है और मुझे हर जगह यही आवाज सुनने में मिली कि रिजर्व बैंक वाले सहकारिता के कार्य को जो कि जनता द्वारा चलाया जाता है उसी तरह से डील करते हैं, जिस तरह से वे औरों को डील करते हैं। हमारी उस रिपोर्ट में यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि हमारे लिये अलग से बैंक बनाया जाय। जिसका सम्बन्ध रिजर्व बैंक से न हो, लेकिन यदि उसी से सम्बन्ध रखा जाना है तो उसके जो गलत कानून हैं, गलत तरीके हैं, उनको हटा दिया जाय, तभी मैं समझता हूं कि यह सहकारिता का क्षेत्र आगे बढ़ सकता है। मैं ऐसा कहने के लिये क्षमा चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो-तीन मिनट और दे दिये जांय। मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि सहकारिता के क्षेत्र के लिये, उस की उन्नति के लिये रिजर्व बैंक के अंकुश से उस को निकाल दिया जाय। आप देखिये जहां रिजर्व बैंक 60-61 फीसदी लोगों को कर्ज के लिये रुपया देता था, अब वह 45 फीसदी हो गया है। उसके अधिकार पहले से और अधिक बढ़ गये हैं। मैं उनकी जो कर्ज योजना है उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करूं कि उन सुझावों के बारे में मंत्रियों से मैंने कहा लेकिन सुनाई नहीं होती, प्रधान मंत्री से कहा, सुनाई नहीं होती, अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्तिम रूप से आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम मेरी सिफारिश आप मंत्री महोदय से यही कर

दें कि मेरा जो व्यावहारिक सुझाव है रिजर्व बैंक के जाल से निकालने के लिये, सहकारिता को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये, उस पर मंत्री जी विचार करें और देखें कि किस तरह से हम 10 वर्ष में रिजर्व बैंक के जाल से निकल कर हमारा रुपया निजी हो जायेगा और हम सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ सकेंगे ।

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.

I really commend the fortitude of our Food Minister for having faced this grave food situation. Long speeches are made by hon. members on the Opposite as well as on this side and very rarely we find that they have given any practical suggestions for increasing production. It is very easy to criticise anybody and it is very easy to say that food should be made available to each and all. Really our Agriculture Department has done a wonderful work. As a farmer working in the field, I can certify that because of the research work that has been done by the Agriculture Department, we have reached at least these targets in food production. I have been using the seeds of the Agriculture Department in paddy and in almost all other fields. As early as 25 years back, I had realised 60 maunds of paddy per acre on an average of 100 acres; it was due to the research work done by the Agriculture Department. But the necessary encouragement is not given to the Agriculture Department. The Agriculture Department is treated as a third rate or fourth rate department of the Government; it is only the revenue department or some other department that is given the first grade and the Agriculture Department is treated as a third rate department. Because we are short in food production, because we are facing a food problem, we have been at least thinking of agriculturists. Previously the plight of the peasant was "unwept, unhonoured and unsung": nobody cared for him. Even now nobody would have cared for him but for the shortage of food. Therefore, so far as we are concerned, I can say, "long live shortage"; as long as shortage is there, the farmer is recognised. Of course, that should not be our aim.

We want to know whether the food problem will be solved. I am an optimist and I can say that, with the existing irrigation and other facilities, I can feed 600 million people with a good nutritive food; I can say this as a practical farmer. Are we moving in the right direction? Yes; our agricultural scientists, agricultural demonstrators and agricultural research scholars have done very good work; they have produced good seeds. Thanks to the National Seeds Corporation, it is doing a very good work. In order that the seeds do not get adulterated, our Food Minister should see that the seeds are certified as pure and they maintain their stability. Even the hybrid seeds that have been produced by the Agriculture Department are good ones. The latest types of seeds which have been introduced, namely, Taichung Native-1, Taichung 65 and Tainan 3, are giving wonderful results. All our farmers are ready to take them to their farms and are ready to increase the production. I have myself taken Hybrid shorgam CSH 1 for my farm and have sown it in 20 acres; and I am sure to get 5,000 pounds per acre on an average of 20 acres, i.e., 5,000 kilos per hectare. I have taken from the Agriculture Department ragi seed which has given me an yield of 4,000 kilos per hectare, i.e., 4,000 pounds per acre. I have taken bajra seed—it is to be used for dry conditions and with proper irrigation I have got an yield of 1,500 kilos per acre. These are the achievements of Agriculture Department. I invite all the members to come and see my farm in Coimbatore district.

An hon. Member: Is it in a village?

Shri Karuthiruman: It is certainly in a village and not in a town or city like Bombay or Delhi.

Therefore, it is the duty of our Government and the people to support and encourage our young scientists to do

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further work. Mere seed production will not do. To get better yields, we should have good manures. What are the manures that we can use? So far as I am concerned I can say— of course, it is a controversial matter— that witnout using fertilisers, I can get an yield of 60 maunds. Even as early as 1940, without using ammonium sulphate or any chemical fertiliser and by using compost and organic manure, cow dung, etc., I have got an yield of 60 maunds. But how is it possible to expect every farmer to secure such increase in production ununless he takes to intensive cultivation? Therefore, chemical fertilisers are also necessary.

When the question of chemical fertilisers comes up, there is a controversy that we find here about how to have these fertilisers and how to increase the fertiliser production. And what is done is not supported by so many hon. Members. They just find fault with it whether it is this deal or that deal, and they call one as unpartriotic and the other as patriotic as if those who criticise these deals alone are patriotic people and those who support the fertilisers deal are not patriotic. The people who support the deal and talk in favour of them are not in anyway less patriotic; they do not have even an atom less of patriotism than those who criticise, either in their actions or in their lives or in the practical side of things.

In the circumstances that prevail in our country today, the use of fertilisers is very necessary. During the three Five-Year Plan periods, our planners, the so-called planning members, have been industry-biassed and have been urban-biassed. They have not devoted much attention to agriculture and they have not shown a rural bias. They have not devoted much attention towards increase in production and towards the poor people and the agriculturists in the villages. If only the foreign exchange which had been spent on the import of foodgrains had been spent on the establishment of fertiliser factories, I think much of the food problem would have been solved by now. But that has not been done. All our foreign exchange has been drained away in the establishment of industries, and when the question of agricultural production and the production of fertilisers and the setting up of fertiliser factories comes up at the tag and of the Third Plan period, we find that there is no foreign exchange available for setting up of fertiliser factories. And people start attributing motives even if we accept help from foreign collaborators who want to help, by calling it unpatriotic and so on. If only the planners had planned for two or three factories to be set up for fertiliser production in the First and Second Five Year Plans. I think we would have been able to solve ever so many problems, and by this time we would have been in a position to ask the American ships to come to our shores to take away our goods and our nutritive foodstuffs to other parts of the world where there is shortage.

Even in regard to the use of fertilisers, one must be very careful. Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium or NPK should be balanced in such a way that we shall get the optimum results; soil tests should be conducted and the fertilisers should be used in a balanced way to each and every crop and crop pattern. If we do so, then we can certainly solve the problem.

In a good season, there is 50 per cent increase in production while in a bad season there is 50 per cent less production. We should, therefore, see that there are proper incentives given to our agriculturists so that they will be able to rise to the occasion and they will see that our food problem will be solved.

The next thing is to give them improved seeds and proper irrigation facilities. We have so far concentrated only on very big irrigation projects. We have not paid much attention to the minor irrigation projects. We have not done also anything to tap the subsoil water and the underground water.

In the foreign countries, even in places where they have got only ten inches of rainfall, by having tube-wells or by tapping the underground water at a depth of 1000 feet or 2000 feet, they are able to take the water and irrigate the lands in spite of the failure of the monsoon by having recourse to lift irrigation, and thereby they have been able to get all the crops successfully.

The next most important thing is the price offered to the poor agricultural ryots. Unfortunately, the price offered to the agricultural ryots is not fixed by the farmer but by the ICS or IAS officers sitting in the four-walled single room; it is fixed by the urban people. The policies that are followed are consumer-oriented and are not producer-oriented. In whichever country there is a producer-oriented policy, the agriculturists have produced more and there has been abundance of production, and wherever there is a consumer-oriented policy, they have not produced more and there is still shortfall in production. Take, for example, Russia there they have just concentrated only on consumer-oriented policies, and, therefore there is shortage in production there. But in America where there is producer-oriented policy, there is excess in production. Even the communist countries like Russia, Yugoslavia and Poland want to secure help from America where there is a producer-oriented policy.

As regards the price fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission, even if the agricultural ryots represent there viewpoint, that is not taken into account; that is taken only as an advice and that is not put into effect. Even in the matter of marketing, the poor agriculturist does not get the benefit. Whenever a shortage is there, Government come forward with their procurement policy. When Government enter the market to purchase foodgrains at the procurement prices fixed by them, they just become unpopular because they go on procuring from the producers at that price. But those who are capable of doing black-marketing are well off. When Government introduced control, then there is another market which is prevailing. Some people who are anti-national and anti-social get the benefit, but the good people do not get the benefit of the price at which it is available in the blackmarket. Therefore, I would say that let there be a levy system of procurement. But the moment there is a levy system, some hon. Members start criticising it. The levy system is there for a national cause when there is shortage in production, so that the people who produce more can get some advantage while the people who produce less will be at a disadvantage. Per acre, so many maunds of paddy or rise should be fixed and the balance should go to the free market. Unless there is a national levy system of procurement all the available produce should go to the free market. The levy system is in order to feed those areas where there is statutory rationing. In the villages or the areas where there is no statutory rationing, the agriculturist should be allowed to retain with them a certain part of the production to allow for costs etc., and beyond that there should be free marketing. Therefore, it is better to see that partial control is there. There should be two prices so that the man who produces more should have the advantage of a greater price. If you give incentive prices and if you give all the facilities required for the farmers to increase agricultural production, I am sure you will see that the food problem can be solved.

As Goldsmith has said:

> "Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates and men decay,
> Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
> A birth can make them as a birth has made,
> The Bold peasantry, the country's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied".

The question is whether we are going to ensure the existence of this bold peasantry or not. If we ensure the existence of this bold peasantry and

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give them all the facilities. I am sure we shall be able to solve the food problem.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: (Bulandshahr): During the brief time I have at my disposal, I shall confine my observations to the production aspect of the food problem only, because I feel that no food Minister of the Central Government can solve this problem unless there is increased agricultural production. There is no denying of the fact that all is not well with our agriculture, and that there is stagnation in this very vital sector of economy. This has been admitted by Government themselves.

It is rather a sad commentary on our planning system that even after our three Five Year Plans, our agriculture has come to stay in a position where our average annual production during the Third Plan period is likely to be less than what it was in the Second Plan period. During the last year of the Second Plan, production had risen to 80 million tonnes, whereas the average annual food production during the Third Plan is going to be somewhere near 79 million tonnes. This is not much of a progress. It is true that our overall production of foodgrains in the country has increased by as much as 75 per cent since Independence. But that has been as a result of extensive measures taken by Government by bringing more virgin land under the plough and by providing more irrigation facilities etc. and that has not been as a result of any improvement in the per-acre-yield. So long as improvement in agricultural production is only the result of extensive measures, this problem will not be solved, all our efforts may be neutralised by the enormous rise in population and so many other economic factors as result of which the demand for food is increasing every day. Our salvation really lies in our ability to increase our per acre yield, which is very important. I am very sorry to say that in this respect the Government have not taken effective steps as they ought to have. Even our experts in this country have said that the per-acre yield has not increased very much. In this connection, I may quote Mr. Swaminathan, who is the head of the Botony Division in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, who, while speaking under the aegis of the U.S. Information Service, said that the per-acre yield of important foodgrains in the country has remained static all through since Independence. I would request the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to give this matter his utmost attention and see that every effort is made for increasing our per-acre yield.

All this makes us feel that the outlook on the food-front, on the agricultural front is rather grim. Some very drastic steps have to be taken to make a break-through so that we can sustain the improvement in agricultural sector for a number of years and then alone we can go over the hump of the Malthusian trouble. Mere palliative and traditional thinking will not do. It is ancient history that taught us that nations have vanished from the surface of earth when their agriculture lagged behind and when there was stagnation in their agriculture.

We have to give our utmost attention to the problems of the agriculturists. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the steps he has taken in this direction. He has started the ball rolling in the right direction. We also welcome the decisions taken at the recent Chief Ministers' Conference where they have clearly defined the administrative responsibilities and also the obligations of the State Governments and the Central Government for carrying out the various development plans. We only hope that the pious promises made by the Chief Ministers will be carried out by them faithfully in the future. Their performance in the past has not been very good and there is a great deal to be said about that. I hope that they will be able to fulfil the promises made at the recent Conference in the future.

The next important question is why is there stagnation in our agricultural production? There are many reasons for that. I have no time to go into all of them. I will briefly touch upon two or three reasons which according to me are important.

Firstly, the greatest handicap this country or this nation suffers from is the lack of national character and the lack of spirit of self-sacrifice. The whole nation is faced with a moral crisis. No nation in the world with the moral fibre as weak as ours can make any progress in any field of human activity, whether it be agriculture or anything else. I have to raise this point because every now and then the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture refers to the Japanese agriculture and the amount of progress that that country has made in that field. I am sure that he must have made an analysis of the reasons behind this tremendous progress made by Japan. The main reason is the character of that nation where everything works like a clock. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether we have such a spirit in our country. If we have not—I am sorry that it is then a reflection on the leadership of our country—I appeal to Mr. Subramaniam not as the Food and Agriculture Minister but as a dynamic leader of the country to tell the House whether he and his collegues have done anything for improving the moral health of the country. If he has not done that, he must do something about it quickly; that is very important.

The second reason is the well-known extreme poverty of a large number of small farmers in our country, who constitute nearly 80 per cent of our rural population. This extreme poverty has come about as a result of their being neglected by the Government. I am very sorry to say that the peasantry of India has been neglected by the Government for a long time. Firstly the British Government neglected them. That at least is understandable. I am sorry to point out that our own Government have neglected them. They did not do it deliberately, but that has happened because of their emphasis on industrial improvement. The agricultural sector was not given the same attention as it deserved. They have more or less allowed the things to drift in the hope that our agriculturists would find for themselves. Because of this neglect, our farmers have not received the necessary protection and help required from the Government with the consequence that they could not rid themselves of this oppressive poverty. Actually their back is broken now. In this connection, observations are at times made that the Indian farmers are very conservative, they are lethargic, they are averse to adopting new and modern methods of agriculture, etc. I can boldly say that this is not correct because I am a farmer myself and I live in a village. The fact of the matter is that it is not their aversion to adopting new and modern methods of agriculture, but their economic condition is so poor and they are so heavily under debts that they are unable to improve their lot. They have not got the resources to get the necessary inputs. The required things are also not available in time. If they are given the same facilities as are made available to the bigger farmers in our country, I am sure that they will be just as good as anybody else in the country. Then, it will be possible to increase our food production by at least 20 per cent with the existing knowhow in our country. I can give my own example. I am not an expert in agriculture. I am just a farmer taking help and advice from the local people. On the basis of the existing knowhow, my average production of all the foodgrains is 20 per cent, 30 per cent more than the average for any locality. I can say that I do not use any modern techniques; I do not make use of chemical fertilisers. I am relying more on proper rotation of crops, green manuring, compost manuring, organic manuring etc. With this my production is 20 per cent more than the average. The reason for this is that I am able to provide all the inputs in abundance and in time, which the poor farmers are not able to get. That is their main handicap.

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

I would urge upon the Food and Agriculture Minister to give his utmost attention to this problem of poverty of the small farmers and do something about it.

How can we reduce their indetedness as early as possible, is the main question. We must make finances available to them in the requisite quantity and at the cheapest rate possible as much as they want. After 15 years of independence, all that we have been able to do is to make available only 15 per cent of the requirements of the farmers through the Government agencies. I will call the Indian farmer as the poorest industrialist in the country. He is compelled to borrow from the money-lender 25 per cent to 40 per cent of his capital requirements. I will challenge any big industrialist or even the Finance Minister whether he can run a business successfully with a borrowed capital at 25 per cent to 40 per cent interest. It is very important, Sir, to make funds available in an abundant measure to our small farmer so that all his requirements can be met in time. Then only we can have any increase in agricultural production.

Many speakers who preceded me have spoken about the remunerative price. It is true that prices of agricultural produce have gone up. But they bear no relation whatsoever to the cost of living and other things which the farmer has to purchase for his requirements. The cost of living index is going up and the prices of commodities which the farmer needs are going up in a very very high proportion. But the farmer is not getting adequate price for his produce. The Government must evolve some sort of a scientific pricing formula which must have some relationship with the cost of living index, so that the farmer is able to make both ends meet. Unless we give some incentive prices to him, his economic condition will not improve. There is no use giving him only loans, which he has got to return some day with interest. The Government must evolve a satisfactory pricing policy in this connection, so that his economic condition can improve and his production can go up.

Then, Sir, it is very essential that the farmer gets some extra income in the rural area itself,—apart from his land. Because of the pressure of population and because of the pressure on land, he is finding it difficult to make both ends meet. It is very necessary that some industries are set up in the rural areas so that they can earn some extra money and supplement their income.

We all know, Sir, that education in the rural areas is of a very poor quality. The boys from the rural areas cannot compete with the boys in the cities for any employment. The farmers cannot also afford to send their children to cities for the purpose of education. I would urge upon the Government of India, through you, to see that the educational conditions in the rural areas are improved so that the boys there get good education and then alone they will have a better chance of competing with the city boys and get better employment opportunities. That will also help the economic conditions of the farmer.

Now, there is another important question—the *sawai* system which is prevalent in the U.P. and Bihar States. Under this system the seeds are given to the farmers for *rabi* crops in the month of September or October and in the harvesting season, that is in April, they take back the seed in "SAWAI" "quality"- i.e. for one maund they take back 1¼ maund in six months.

This, Sir, is the worst type of usury indulged in by the Government Department; this is really very bad. We raised this matter when Sardar Swaran Singh was the Food and Agriculture Minister and he was shocked to hear that the Government Departments indulged in such practices. He also promised to look into this matter. But we have not heard anything so far. Perhaps he had no time to look into this. We would request the present hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to look into this question of *sawai* system through which the poor

farmer is made to part with 10 seers of grain. 25 per cent of his produce for the seeds he borrows from the Government. With these words, I support the Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Biren Dutta. Yesterday, when I called Shri Biren Dutta, another Member, Shri Bhajahari Mahato, spoke. Now I am calling Shri Biren Dutta.

Shri Biren Dutta (Tripura West): I take this opportunity to raise my voice of protest against the callous attitude of the Government towards the people of Tripura. This Government professes very much concern for the welfare of the tribal people. The people of Tripura live in the hill areas adjoining Assam, near the disturbed Mizo district. Unlike many other tribal areas, Tripura is Centrally administered territory.

The callous and cruel neglect by of Government of the Tripura people and the failure of the Government to supply the requirements, specially of food, in Tripura is causing very serious concern to the Government of the Union territory as well as to the people there. The Government has put us, two representatives in Parliament, behind prison bars ever since 1962. Shri Dasaratha Deb has been returned to this House three times. He is an undisputed leader of the Tripura people. He has been kept in detention. I was also kept in detention. I do know what is going to happen. When I had an opportunity in the Agartala jail to meet the Chief Minister, Mr. Singh, I expressed to him my wish that I may be given a chance to come over here and tell the House the true story of what is happening in Tripura.

In 1962, Tripura had only a population of 9 lakhs. After that, due to influx from Pakistan, the population has increased to 14 lakhs. Because of the nature of the terrain, although there is heavy rainfall in Tripura, the production of food is not sufficient to feed the people. But plenty of jute and mesta are grown. These are despatched to the jute mills which produce jute goods to earn valuable foreign exchange.

In 1963-64, the Central Government allotted 32,500 tonnes of rice and 6,700 tonnes of wheat to Tripura making a total of 40,000 tonnes of foodgrains. In 1964-65, the allotments were 40,500 tonnes of rice and 1,600 tonnes of wheat making a total more or less the same as in the previous year. This year there has been serious failure of rain and there was really no crop in hill areas where the seeds are sown on hill tops. When, therefore, the need for supply from outside has become the greatest, supply by the Centre has been cut down to half. Now, not an ounce of rice has reached Tripura. I was in Agartala day before yesterday. When I met the acting Chief Minister, he told me that there has not been sent to the Tripura godowns even an ounce of rice till that day.

I am drawing the attention of the House to this serious situation. The Government has opened only 35 fair price shops in and around Agartala town covering only a lakh of people. But in the hill areas, where there is really a serious crisis, there is no such provision. The press run bun by the Congress Party or by other independent people has given so many details of starvation cases. Starvation deaths have been already reported in Mohanpur, Kamalghat, Bamutia, Ramgatia etc. The Chumonu area of Kaila Sabar sub-division is passing through a severe crisis. This is mainly inhabited by tribal people who practise *jhoom* cultivation. Last year, the forest department stopped this *jhoom* cultivation. There are about 1,500 tribal families involved. They have had nothing to earn in the last year. Now in that area, rice is selling at Rs. 75—80 per mound. People are already moving from the hill tops towards the plain areas. Nearby the Government established three tribal rehabilitation colonies with much ado; they started schools. Housing arrangement was also there. Now all those colonies have been deserted by the tribal people.

[Shri Biren Dutta].

I can give you a list of persons who have died. The Government has inquired. But these have been recorded as deaths due to mal-nutrition! The SDO and other people have clearly said that these families cannot be saved unless they are supplied with food. At the same time, no relief works have been started. I asked the acting Chief Minister why he is not making any relief arrangement. He said, 'We have no rice at all in our stock'. Despite this widespread famine, no relief work is there. The people cannot go on under such circumstances. This is what is worrying me. I will have to return on the 23rd to Agartala back into prison, because I have come only for 15 days on parole. I earnestly want to draw the attention of the Food Minister to this in the hope that his human heart may be touched by my appeal to him that he should immediately rush foodgrains to Tripura. They sanctioned only 2,000 tonnes a few days ago. What has been told by the Acting Chief Minister is that rice is to be lifted from Hujai in Assam. That is good, because the transport will be easier for the Tripura administration; it can arrange the transport without difficulty. Tripura has got only 5 miles of railway. The foodgrains have to be moved by road. This has to be done before the monsoon sets in. Landslides occur on the Agartala-Assam road with the onset of the monsoon. So if the rice is not rushed before the monsoon sets in, before the end of May, I do not know what may happen there.

Already on March 10, 11 and 12, there was complete hartal in Agartala; throughout the Territory, Government had to close down schools and colleges for seven days. People were satisfied by the promise that food was being rushed. They were told that the Chief Minister had gone to Delhi and he would arrange for food. Yesterday or the day before, he returned. He is reported as having said in Calcutta—I have seen it in the Calcutta papers—that he requires 19,000 tonnes of rice and that the Central Government had agreed to provide it.

I will make a request to the Food Minister. This is a very small quantity. 35,000 tonnes of rice can meet the needs of Tripura for a whole year. This can be provided from Assam godowns. Sometimes it is given from Bihar or Orissa. But that takes much time. If these 35,000 tonnes of rice are supplied and an order issues here and now to that effect, and arrangements for wagons and other things are made immediately, there may be some safety for us. Otherwise, I cannot say what will happen.

So I will request the Food Minister to do the needful. I have even written to the Home Minister regarding all these things. It seems there must be demonstration and struggle to get these things. Nobody can resist dying people from demonstrating for their basic needs. This is a backward area without any communication, without any proper arrangement for supply of food and if the situation is allowed to continue, it will mean playing with fire, with the life of the local people there. The present acute sufferings of the people are primarily due to the policy of the Government. One realises that in times of crisis, the sufferings must be shared by all. But what do you see? Food crisis has been utilised as a God-send by the profiteers, and blackmarketeers. They are minting money out of the tears, and toils of the people.

Under such circumstances any honest government should have taken up the procurement of all the marketable surplus, should have taken up the trading in foodgrains completely. Instead of that, what is Government doing? The Government of India is begging before every country, especially before America, for food under P.L. 480. (*Interruption*) Government is begging before every country but we have seen that it is especially so with regard to the U.S.A. Instead of taking stern action against the people concerned, those who are creating the

trouble by hoarding and such other acts, instead of taking such normal steps which would have mitigated in some way our troubles they have gone to America. I have seen in the Press reports how philanthrophic these US imperialists are. It is clear by the terms they have dictated in regard to the concessions to the foreign fertiliser monopolists before agreeing to release food a few months back. And now, the World Bank Official, Mr. Woods has gone still further and demanded majority shares for the fertiliser plants, and this has been in a way accepted by the Government. This is a very shameful act at least to me. Only it has been stated there that the partner will be an Indian whose share-capital will be found by the Government from public and financial institutions. After all, he who pays the piper will also call the tune. Any protestation that despite dependence on U.S.A. for everything in our economy, including food, we will still maintain our independence is rapidly being proved false by the developments and happenings in India. And there are some people who talk loudly about the honour, about the self-respect of our nation. Our country's honour and self-respect and even its hard-won independence are being jeopardised by the policies that are being pursued by the present Government. I would urge upon the Government to think and see where its policies are leading the country, before it is too late. With these few words I conclude.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our formidable difficulties are, backward agriculture, food shortage, rising price-level, population explosion and China. Poverty and under-nourishments are everywhere. The basic trouble is that while farming output has risen by two and a half percent. a year, population grows by three per cent. Therefore, it is no wonder that millions of our countrymen are undernourished. The land does not yield as it should. In Italy they get nearly 3,240 lbs. of rice from an acre, whereas in India we get only 900 lbs. Our yield of rice per hectare continues to be one of the lowest in world. This should be taken as a challenge and should spur us to more vigorous and intensified efforts both in the research institutes and in the fields.

The supply of P.L. 480 grains from the U.S.A. has greatly helped us to meet our food difficulties. But we must remember, it is a temporary expedient to get over shortage. This grain import has been a permanent feature and its continuing availability has distracted our attention from increasing food production.

We must learn to be self-reliant in food. To achieve this if necessary, we must accept a slower pace of development rather than continue to depend upon external aid. In these days, the tendency among most developing countries is to ask for more and more foreign aid. It is certainly remarkable that a country like Taiwan (Formosa) should proudly state that it no longer needs any more foreign aid. It has recently closed down the Office of the U.S. Agency for International Development. Taiwan claims that it has reached the "take-off" stage in economic development and can now manage on its own. In this process it has attained the highest standard of living in Asia, apart from Japan, and has recorded spectacular progress in both industry and agriculture. Admittedly all this has been achieved with the help of considerable U.S. aid in the past sixteen years.

We are also receiving such aids from the U.S.A. and other countries for the last several years, and where are we today? If tiny Taiwan can do it, why cannot we do it?

The secret of success lies in the effective utilisation of this aid, without forgetting the ultimate goal of self-sufficiency.

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida].

Our effort to increase agricultural production is not satisfactory. A World Bank Team has blamed our administrative machinery for the poor results in agricultural production. The Team said that India does not lack technical know-how, hard work, or even the necessary finances. But what it suffered from was poor husbanding of available resources. The Team has presented a report wherein it says that even the minimum land reforms have not been implemented, legislation in most places has been passed but there was no real effort at implementation.

My State of Gujarat is heavily deficit in foodgrains production, to the extent of about 18 lakh tons and hence it is left to the mercy of the other surplus States for necessary food supplies. The magnitude of food deficit being every large, it will be extremely difficulty for the State to achieve self-sufficiency during the Fourth, Fifth or even the Sixth Plan period. There is inadequacy of irrigation facilities in Gujarat.

I live on the banks of the river Narmada and every year about 36 million acre feet of water flows down. This is equal to the flow in the Sutlej Beas and the Ravi rivers and will be enough to irrigate all the waters in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and about seven lakh acres in Rajasthan, when the integrated system as proposed has been developed. Therefore the Narmada project should be at once taken into hand and implemented. Gujarat State has a long coast line of about 1,000 miles along the Arabian Sea with the Gulf of Cambay and Kutch. The coastal area has been surveyed by the specialist officers of the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee and the Arecanut Committee. In their report it has been indicated that there exists great potentiality for development of cocoanut plantations in the coastal tract of Gujarat.

14 hrs.

Adequate attempt does not appear to have been made for accelerating the programme of reclamation of ravine land, which is about 10 lakh acres in Gujrat. In view of the urgency of boosting up agricultural production in the State, stepping up of efforts in this direction is essential.

The country has been passing through a very crucial period in respect of supply position of foorgrains and rising spiral of prices. The food situation has not only considerably deteriorated, but has caused tremendous hardship to the people. The price of foodgrains has continued to rise and acute shortages have become a matter of constant worry to deficit States.

The critical food situation has brought to the lime light, lack of co-ordination between the Central and State Governments, and want of effective implementation of policy dicisions and programmes for stepping up food output, a problem which has been before the country ever since independence. A permanent solution of this very important problem lies in the adoption of a long-term national food policy,designed to achieve maximum production of foodgrains within the country and ensuring equitable and rational distribution of available supplies of foodgrains all over the seeds.

The country has not been able to turn the corner in regard to the food situation. So, to increase food production, I suggest the following.

The farmer should be provided with fertilisers, manures, loans or credit, plant protective chemicals and better seed.

Some sort of incentive to the farmers should be given to produce more and more progresssively.

Measures should be taken to discourage production of cash crops which the Government has been encouraging to earn foreign exchange.

Necessary technical advice should be given to the farmers to enable them to make the best use of their land.

Irrigation and water supply facilities should be increased and dependence on rains should be minimised.

A scheme of insurance of crops should be evolved so that farmers feel confident in adopting new and improved methods of farming.

There should be rigid enforcement of some law restricting only a certain percentage of land for cash crops.

Agriculture, though it is one of the biggest industries in the country, has unfortunately not yet drawn enough attention. There is no strong farmers' organisation as such. We have a feeble Bharat Krishak Samaj, and I propose that we should have a very strong Bharat Krishak Samaj or some other organisation whereby the farmer's voice is heard in the country.

Shri Ranga Rao (Cheepurupalli): Food and agriculture have become the two most important problems which face our country today. We are taking important steps to solve this problem, and I do not think that we have progressed appreciably in these two fields. The problems as they arise are being tackled, but I fear that the way we are tackling this problem is a little bit discouraging. In view of the importance of this subject, it naturally follows that top priority should be given to it.

First we should think of crash programmes which will give us immediate results, at the same time keeping in view long-term programmes for the future. No one can deny the progress that we have made in agricultural development, but I still feel that with the limited resources at our command, the more frugal and intensive application of our resources at the basic levels will yield better results.

I was rather surprised when some hon. Member stated that we were lacking in moral strength. I personally feel that the Indian farmer is second to none, but it is an unfortunate fact that he dose not have the tools, the incentive, nor the finance to carry out agricultural operations as best as he can. For this there are various agencies through which we are providing facilities, but I personally feel, and I think I am not far wrong in feeling, that for the large majority of farmers this aid is beyond their reach.

I would class the needs of the Indian farmer under three broad heads. These are very necessary to make any singnificant progress in the shortest possible time.

First and foremost are the tools with which he can improve his agriculture. You can classify his tools from the very ordinary steel ploughs to the rather sophisticated piece of machinery called the tractor. The second most important thing is irrigation, whether big or small, coupled with chemical fertiliser And the most important of all is agricultural credit to the small farmer.

As far as providing the farmer with tools is concerned, most of these modern implements from the pump to the tractor are beyond the reach of the small farmer; they are not readily available to him for the simple reason that he is too poor to buy them and too ignorant to use them. The reason for this is that the Indian farmer has been without these aids for centuries.

One way of combating this is supposed to be co-operative farming, which is supposed to make available to the farmer all the modern implements that would be necessary for him to improve his methods of agriculture. All these years we have seen what progress co-operative farming has made. As far as my knowledge goes, there has not been any

[Shri Ranga Rao].

significant advancement in that field. The reason probably is the inherent fear of the small farmer that by co-operative farming his basic ownership of the land may be jeopardised. I should say that the answer for this is service co-operatives on a country-wide basis. I honestly feel that it would be the perfect answer to providing specialised facilities to the farmer at all levels. In a small way, but very unofficially and informally, I have tried this out by getting together about half a dozen friends and collectively buying a tractor and its implements and so on. I can assure you that it has proved very popular. We are now thinking of forming such a society for the benefit of a larger number of farmers in our area. If government give serious consideration to the formation of service co-operatives on a countrywide basis, I am sure it will cause a revolution in our agricultural practices. Probably, the only impediment may be the availability of adequate funds. I am sure in an importtant matter like this, they will be able to find funds. If necessary the entire system of granting loans to individuals may be scrapped and those funds utilised for this purpose because service co-operatives do serve a much larger section than individual loans.

You all know the various steps we are taking for irrigation. We have gigantic schemes; we have medium, minor and so many other forms of irrigation. While these are going on, I would specifically mention whether it will be possible for us to tap sources which are generally not included under that head. For instance, I have with great success tried filtar points on the beds of rivers; I have done it myself; I have helped others to do it. Many of as, I am sure, know what a filter point is. It is one of the cheapest forms of irrigation. The ground water resources and water supply is so copious and continuous that it lends itself for large lift irrigation schemes. Probably, I have not made detailed studies of it; it will cost one-fifth of ordinary surface well to have a filter point and it can be developed on the banks of little streams and rivers in which there is not enough water except during the rainy season. I am sure it will form a very large supply of irrigation where there is no water.

The third and most important is agriculture credit. We may have a very impressive set of figures to show that so many crores and lakhs have been distributed. It may be true but if you go into the villages and look into the needs of the really small, really poor farmer, it is on very rare occasions that these men get any sizable credit. Even where credit is available through co-operatives or samitis, it is an unfortunate fact; that it is the comparatively richer and influential man in the area manages to get credit to buy a tractor or a pumpset. It is in this field government should take serious steps to see that the poor man gets credit rather than his richer counterpart.

Since you have rung the bell, I will not take much time. It is commonly felt that the Indian agriculturist is a very poor farmer. That is not so. If resources are made available, to him, he can show that even ten times the normal yield can be had without sophisticated or unavailable implements. My good friend Mr. Karuthiruman was mentioning that he grows nearly double what is grown in the surrounding areas or even much more. I also have a little claim in that regard. I can rightfully claim that the average yield of cane in my farm is between 60-70 tons in the midst of an area which yields only 15-19 tons per acre. It is not to blow my trumpet that I say this but to prove that these things can be done in similar conditions. I have also grown successfully the price competition crop of 129:5 tons per acre in 1962-63. This has not been done by any specialised method; it is because I have used large quantities of natural manure that were available together with fertilisers and adequate water. I did not have the advantage of any specialists except the basic advice

given to me by the agriculture department nor did I use machines or various other things which are not available to any other farmer in the country. With these words, I support these demands.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is with a sense of relief that I rise to support this demand. The relief has come from the the statement made by the minister yesterday that he is setting about widening the wheat zone. I think that the same idea should also be applied to rice zones also very soon. In circumstances where supply falls short of demand and in a developing economy such a situation is frequent and people will have to tighten their belts occasionally. Government will have to introduce some sort of a control and regulation but they should not be allowed to continue for more than what is absolutely necessary. So, I take this as a good trend and I hope that the present zones with regard to rise will soon disappear. I carefully went through the pamphlet published by the ministry entitled programmes of agricultural production, 1966-67. I fear that the Ministry is putting the cart before the horse. The programmes are very good; we have gone through three Five Year Plans, and we have invested a lot of money for agricultural production. Still, we have to depend upon the charity of other countries for food. Of course, the unprecedented drought which was experienced in many parts of the country is mainly responsible for the present food situation. Even then, we have fallen short of the target we have fixed in the last two five Year Plans except the first Five Year Plan. What is the reason? Not because our Plans were not good. Mr. John Freeman, the U.S. Secretary for Food and Agriculture, in his speech delivered at the Overseas Press Club, said that India can obtain self-sufficiency in food in five years provided the Government's programmes are implemented. I would underline the word 'implemented'. Implementation is the important thing.

Our experience is that the administrative machinery which is there for implementation has always failed. Even though we have covered the country with national extension blocks, still, we have failed to energise the farmer and induce him to produce more. What is being done to gear up this administrative machinery? It is stated in the pamphlet that the administrative machinery and the extension agencies are being reoriented to give support to the new programme. What exactly this House wants to know is, how this reorientation is being done, because that is the most important thing.

Another thing that I found when reading through the pamphlet is that certain important things have been ignored or have been forgotten by the Ministry. Some mention was made here yesterday and today about those matters, that is, soil survey, soil testing and leaf testing. You cannot produce everything in every soil. For example, you cannot produce in Delhi, pepper; whatever may be the quantity of improved plant and material you may supply and whatever may be the quantity of fertilisers you may put in, you cannot produce pepper economically in Delhi. So, it is very clear that you cannot produce every crop in every soil. Therefore, it is highly necessary for any scheme of agricultural production that the land best suited for each crop is found out. That can be done only by an extensive soil survey, and once the land suited for each crop is found the next thing to be done is to analyse the soil and find out in which element or material that soil is deficient. For example, if a soil is rich in potash, it is not necessary to add potash to that soil. If you do that, the growth of the plant will be retarded. Just as a man who consumes carbohydrates alone will get diabates, so also, the plant will get sickly. Therefore, it is highly necessary to find out what element the soil is deficient in. Then,

[Shri Kappen].

add fertiliser to that, which is nitrogenous or non-nitrogenous. Otherwise, it will be a huge waste of this material which is in short supply. I do not find anything about this in the pamphlet.

The third necessary thing is to test the leaf. Leaf testing will show you what particular element is being drawn by the plant in larger quantities from the soil. If it is nitrogen, you can very well see that land will become depleted of nitrogen. Then, supply it. Thus, if such a judicious appliaction of manure is done, then the production can be increased.

Having said generally about these points, I want to make special mention about certain specific matters. The first thing I have to mention is about the coconut. India is deficit in the production of coconuts. Every year we are importing Rs. 15 crores worth of copra and coconut products. The demand for this commodity is increasing year by year. This is a big drain on our foreign exchange resources. Unless the production can be increased, import will have to be allowed in larger and larger quantities every year. That should mean a drain on our slender foreign exchange. The average production per tree in Kerala, which supplies 80 per cent of the coconuts and coconut products in the country, is 40 nuts per year; that is, 3,000 nuts per acre, whereas production in some of the far-eastern countries like Philippines is 60 to 100 nuts. With a little more manuring and better agricultural practices, our production can very well be increased from 40 to 60 or 70 nuts per tree per year.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Why are you not in the Ministry?

Shri Kappen: I am going to give the reasons. Coconut is not a regular plantation crop. It is being cultivated in road margins, on river banks and in the bunds of paddy fields, etc. 90 per cent of the farmers are poor. So, they cannot afford to manure this tree sufficiently. Not only do they not manure properly but they exhaust the soil also and exhaust the crop by undertaking the cultivation of tapioca and other things, so much so that the soil is depleted of the necessary manure, and the production goes down. Further, more than 50 per cent of the coconut trees in Kerala, which supplies the bulk of the coconut in India is the more than 50 years old, and it is calculated that 50 years is the economic life of the coconut tree. So, it is necessary that these trees ought to be replanted and therefore, I would request, in the interests of the country, that the Ministry should take up the question seriously, and a Board like the Rubber Board may be established for coconut, so that particular attention could be paid to this matter. For planting and replanting, necessary subsidy and necessary loans, as is being done in the case of rubber, may also be given to the coconut cultivators. Unless this is done, we will have to depend upon imports in this regard.

I would submit one more thing before I close, and that is with regard to subsidiary foods. There is some mention about fisheries being developed in the country. There is large scope for fishery development in Kerala, especially off-shore fishing. I have got a scheme with me, but since there is no time, I do not go into it in detail. But I would tell the Ministry that with a small investment of Rs. 9 crores, the present production of fish, the landing of fish, can be trebled, so much so that the tragets fixed can be reached very easily.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Frogs.

Shri Kappen: I have no time. With regard to dairy development, so far as Kerala is concerned, the difficulty is the absence of proper fodder. In the Kerala high ranges you have got the grasslands; these grasses can be cut and converted into fodder, and by cheap transport it can be transported to the various parts of the State, so that the State which is the lowest in the consumption of milk

can have the necessary quantity of milk.

श्री बसवन्त (थाना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं और डेरी-विकास के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बोलना चाहता हूं। मेरे साथी श्री मानसिंह पटेल ने इसके सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कही हैं, उसके आगे मैं कुछ अपनी राय रखना चाहता हूं। दुग्ध व्यवसाय खेती का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। इस व्यवसाय के लिये तीनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लिये 40 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है। भारत में जो दूध समस्या है इस का जो सर्वे हुआ है, उसके अनुसार 1947 में साढ़े पांच औंस दूध प्रति इन्सान को मिलता था, 1961 में यह पांच औंस हुआ और जब दिल्ली डेरी के आंकड़े हम देखें तो पता चलता है कि सन् 1961 में उन्होंने 268 लाख लिटर दूध बेचा, 1962 में 353 लाख लिटर बेचा, 1963 में 430 लाख लिटर दूध बेचा और 1964 में 263 लाख लिटर दूध बेचा। इसका मतलब है कि 1961 से हम पीछे आये हैं। तो 40 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके हम पीछे आये हैं, क्यों पीछे आये हैं? या तो हमारा जो दृष्टिकोण होगा, वह गलत होगा, उसको सुधारना चाहिये, नहीं तो तीसरा सर्वे हो जाएगा तो चार औंस दूध मिलने का समय, इससे पता चलता है, आ जायगा।

इस 40 करोड़ से हम ने सारा साजो-सामान, बिल्डिंग, नौकर की तनख्वाह पर खर्च किया और जो कुछ पशु संशोधन का काम चलता है, मैंने पूसा में देखा, करनाल में देखा, इनमें सिर्फ गाय के ऊपर ही संशोधन चलता है। मेरी कोई ऐसी शिकायत नहीं है कि गाय के दूध पर संशोधन न करें, मगर उसके साथ साथ यह भी देखें कि दिल्ली में जो दूध आपने बेचा है उसमें से 2 करोड़ 54 लाख 68 हजार लिटर भैंस का दूध है और 8 लाख 70 हजार लिटर गाय का है, इससे पता चलता है कि 30 फ़ीसदी सिर्फ गाय का दूध हम बेचते हैं और 70 फीसदी भैंस का बेचते हैं। मगर इसके मुताबिक हम जब अनुसन्धान करते हैं तो भैंस के ऊपर कोई अनुसन्धान नहीं करते हैं। यही एक मूलभूत इसमें तथ्य है। इसमें दूध के कम होने वाली बात है।

मैं तो एक दुग्ध व्यवसायी हूं और बम्बई की जो योजना है सेवा संघ की, उसमें मेरा 100 लिटर के ऊपर दूध प्रतिदिन जाता है, तो मैं कोई स्वार्थ भावना से अपने विचार व्यक्त नहीं कर रहा हूं, बल्कि मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गाय के ऊपर आप अवश्य संशोधन करें, मगर जैसी कि हिन्दू भावना है कि हम गाय को कभी भी कसाईखाने में नहीं भेजते चाहे वह अनुत्पादक हो, परन्तु भैंस यदि अनुत्पादक हो जाय तो भले ही चली जाय। इस व्यवसाय में यही कठिनाई है कि गाय जब अनुत्पादक हो, तो उसका फैसला कैसे हो, यह कहीं भी नहीं लिखा है। इसी लिये इसमें रुकावट आ गई है। विदेशों में यह स्थिति नहीं है, वहां तो गाय यदि अनुत्पादक हो जाय तो उसको कसाई खाने में भेजना उन्होंने कभी बहिस्कृत नहीं माना, यही उसका बहुत बड़ा असर है। मेरा इसमें यही सुझाव है कि जैसे हम गाय के ऊपर संशोधन करते हैं, वैसे ही हमें भैंस के ऊपर संशोधन करना चाहिये तो यह जो दूध की कमी होती चली जा रही है वह रुक सकेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बाजार में जो चीज बेचनी होती है उस पर खर्च का दाम लगा कर बेचा जाता है, मगर दूध के बारे में मुझे दुख से कहना पड़ता है कि सोडा वाटर की बाटल में जो पानी आता है, उससे दूध का दाम कम है। आप कहें कि पानी से सस्ता दूध बेचो, तो दुनिया में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी बात कहीं नहीं हुई, इस लिये हमें उत्पादकों को दूध का उचित मूल्य देना चाहिये। यदि हम उनको उचित मूल्य नहीं देंगे तो आज इन्सान के लिये हमें दूध की जितनी जरूरत है, वह पूरा होना

[श्री बसवन्त]

मुश्किल हो जायगा, और इस दूध की कमी का यही सबसे बड़ा कारण है।

तीसरी बात, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि अभी 1966-67 के बजट में हमने कुछ डेरी विकास के कार्यों के लिये देखा कि 9 करोड़ रुपया उन पर खर्च करने के लिये रखा है। मेरे इस के सम्बन्ध में तीन-चार सुझाव हैं। सहकारिता की जो रिपोर्ट निकली है उसमें एक तो यह लिखा है कि प्रारम्भिक दुग्ध संघों के जरिये दूध को बढ़ाना है और दूसरे उसमें यह लिखा है कि किसी भी परिवार को मवेशी खरीदने के लिये तीन मवेशियों से अधिक के ऋण पाने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये। इस तरह से इसमें रुकावट डाली गई है, लेकिन अब चूंकि ये दोनों विभाग एक हो गये हैं इसलिये सहकारिता में एक परिवार को तीन से अधिक मवेशी खरीदने के लिये जो ऋण देने से मना किया गया है इसको हटाना चाहिये।

इसके साथ मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो हीरेन घाट, कलकत्ता में, आरे, बम्बई में और माधव नगर, मद्रास में जो कुछ डेरी का प्रबन्ध किया गया है, उसमें आरे में 1 लाख 16 हजार लिटर दूध आता है तथा हर एक आदमी के पास, व्यक्तिगत डेरी वालों के पास 80 से ऊपर मवेशी हैं तो इसके मायने 400-500 लिटर है, तो वहां पर यदि सहकारिता से दूध बेचने जायं और तीन के ऊपर भैंस खरीदने के लिये कर्जा न मिले तो यह समाजवाद के साथ चलने की बात नहीं है और न दूध बढ़ाने वाली बात हो सकती है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस को हटा देना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस समय सहकारिता के आधार पर 11 करोड़ रुपये का जो दूध का काम चल रहा है, उसमें से 7 करोड़ रुपये का दूध तो गुजरात ने ही दिया है, वहां के 6 हजार किसानों ने प्रतिदिन ढाई लाख लिटर दूध बेचा, तो इसका मतलब है कि एक आदमी के पीछे चार लिटर दूध जाता है। वहां सहकारी संघों के जानवरों के खाद्यान्नों के लिये पिछले साल कुछ बन्दोबस्त किया गया, लेकिन अभी भी इसमें काफ़ी कमी है। वहां पर आप जहां जहां से दूध इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं, वहां पर जो मिल्क-शेड हैं, उस पर ठीक ढंग से ध्यान देकर खाद्यानों की जरूरत पूरी करने के लिये कारखाने खोले जाने चाहियें।

एक बहुत जरूरी बात मैं हरे चारे के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। हरे चारे की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। मैंने पूसा में कुछ बरसीन घास, गजराज घास तथा नेपियर घास देखी, लेकिन उस तरह की घास मैंने किसी भी ब्लाक खंड में नहीं देखी, दो एकड़ भूमि में भी इस प्रकार की घासों की परियोजना नहीं है। इसलिये डेरी विभाग को सोचना चाहिये कि जहां जहां से दूध आता है वहां पर हम किस रीति से हरी घास की परियोजना लगायें। ये जो तीन शहर हैं बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास यहां अच्छे अच्छे जानवर जाते हैं। वहां जाकर देखा गया है कि जब वे दूध देना बन्द कर देते हैं तो उनको कसाइयों के हाथ बेच दिया जाता है। किसी को उनको खरीद कर रखने की सुविधा नहीं है। इसलिए महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। उसने एक हजार जानवर ग्रामीण जनता को देहातों में देने का फैसला किया है ताकि इनको उन संस्थाओं को दिया जा सके जिन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है। इन जानवरों को वह उन्हें पालने के लिये देना चाहती है। इसके दो लाभ होंगे, एक तो यह कि जो अच्छा दूध देने वाले जानवर हैं वे बच जायेंगे और दूसरे जो संस्थायें दूध इकट्ठा करने का काम करती हैं उनके लिए काफी जानवर हो जायेंगे और वे काफी मात्रा में दूध इकट्ठा कर सकेंगी। इस योजना को यदि अच्छी तरह से चलाया जाए तो जानवरों का जो कत्ल हो रहा है

उस पर रुकावट लग जाएगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी मन्त्रालय ध्यान दे तो अच्छा होगा ।

अनाज के बारे में एक आखिरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं । धान का भाव आंध्र में 39 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है, बिहार में 42 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है, उड़ीसा में 36 रुपये है, मध्य प्रदेश में चालीस रुपये है, केरल में 43 रुपये है, मैसूर में 37 रुपये है और महाराष्ट्र में 45 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है । अब आप देखें कि जब मवेशी के लिए खुराक हम लेने जाते है तो वह हमें सत्तर रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के भाव पर मिलती है । ऐसी स्थिति में कैसे अनाज की अधिक पैदावार हो सकती है । आप कमिशन्ज बिठाते हैं कीमतों को तय करने के लिए । आपने आ कमीशन बिठाया । उसने पिछले तीन साल का एवेज निकाल कर के धान का भाव 34 रुपये और 41 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निकाल दिया । इससे उपज बढ़ने वाली नहीं है । हमारे सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब ने सितम्बर में डिबेट का जो रिप्लाई दिया था उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि हम चीप ग्रेन पालिसी को चलाना चाहते हैं । यह भी एक कारण है कि हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है । मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि चीप ग्रेन जो पालिसी मन्त्रालय के सामने है, उसको मन्त्रालय को निकाल देना चाहिये ।

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would have liked Mr. Subramaniam to be present here because I shall refer to him for many things. But he is not here. Let the Deputy Minister and the Minister of State who are present report to him. I shall speak about conservation of soil. It is a very important subject. If we overlook it, all our enterprise for growing more food will come to naught. Soil erosion is a very dangerous thing, much more dangerous than even nuclear fission. Many established civilisations had perished because they failed to have control over the soil. That happened in Mesapotamia in the Euphretes and Trigris rivers. All their irrigation dams vanished. That happened in North China and Persia also. Many civilisations perished because the most precious asset—control over soil—was lost. That is going to happen in our country too. This must be looked into very carefully.

We have spent Rs 1310 crores on major and medium irrigation schemes and another Rs. 2200 crores on power schemes, half of which are hydro-power projects. That means, we have spent about Rs. 2410 crores on river valley projects. But the water potential created at enormous cost is very fast dying. Let me give an example. Unfortunately Mr. Subramaniam is not here. It is very important. In the DVC—Damodar Valley Corporation—the siltation is about 3 acre-feet per square mile annually. This is not only four times the original calculated rate, but twice that in Bhakra catchment, which was so far regarded as one of the worst. The situation in Mayurakshi and Kangsabati is much worse in the matter of siltation. In the latter, the entire forest vegetation is positively denuded and the menacing gullies at the foothills are to be seen to be believed.

The Panchet Reservoir Sedimentation Surveys carried out in 1962 under a C. B. I. P. scheme have shown that from 1956 to 1962, i.e. in 6 years, 29 per cent of the dead storage and 8·5 per cent of the live storage have been filled up. At this rate, by 1977 i.e. in 21 years after the construction, the whole of the dead storage will be filled up and 30 per cent of the live storage depleted. By 1990, the whole of the live storage will be filled up.

I have toured many of these areas myself. This is an important subject. Along with Dr. Gorie I toured many places and studied it. For 7 days I toured in the DVC catchment area and the things that were shown to me were really horrible. All the precious dams will be silted up in no time. Dr. Gorie had estimated that the life of the Pan-

[Shri H. P. Chatterjee]

chet dam will be 25 years according to one calculation and 32 years according to another. The sedimentation surveys have shown that it is coming to be true. We are hoodwinked by some experts. I discussed this matter with Dr. Rao and others. When calculating, they take the whole flood zone. That should not be done, because it is the dead storage and live storage that matters. Our experts are aware of these things. We have our technical experts and our knowhow also. But unfortunately our administrative people think that soil conservation is almost a superstition and why should we go in for that spending money over afforestation and other things?

I attended the Srinagar conference on soil conservation measures in river valley projects held in June 1964. There this matter was discussed. According to the government's calculation, for 25 major projects, the total catchment area is 3 lakh square miles, out of which 30,000 square miles, i.e. about 10 per cent, require immediate soil conservation treatment. That is their calculation, but it may be more than 10 per cent. The money necessary for that is Rs. 363·40 crores. But we sanctioned not more than half a crore in the first two plans and only Rs. 11 crores in the third plan. But our experts say that Rs. 363·40 crores will be required, if we want to keep alive all these dams and utilise them. What is the good of going in for further irrigation if we cannot preserve the irrigation, we already have? Our irrigation potential is dying and we are talking of irrigation to increase our food. This imbalance in nature is taken note of everywhere in the world. Here also, when Mr. Patil was the Agriculture Misnister, he used to say like that. He used to quote Mao Tse-tung about the 1/3: 1|3: 1|3 ratio; one-third under agriculture, one-third under afforestation and one-third fallow. This is the system which we have in our country, that some fallow is necessary. There was the national Palicy enunciated in 1952. Our national forest policy was that we must bring in one-third of our land under afforestation of which sixty per cent will be in the hill areas. This is our national policy but we have not followed it up. The Centre is giving money. The Centre gives funds. But the States do not carry it out. So I request that his subject of 'Forests' may be made a concurrent subject. Otherwise the whole nation suffers. In respect of river valley schemes, the provision is about Rs. 2400 crores which we have already spent. We are going on spending. It may be about Rs. 3,000 crores and 10 per cent of that will be Rs. 300 crores. 10 per cent was also the recommendation made in the Bhuvaneswar conference where some of our Central Ministers and State Ministers participated. Their recommendation was also 10 per cent, but we are not doing this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. (*Interruption*) You are the second independent Member.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I am the only Parliamentarian who speaks about these matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please conclude: there are other Members waiting.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: If you disturb me it is very difficult for me to formulate ideas.

An hon. Member: Other Members should be given equal opportunities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Other Members are also waiting.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: We have, in our Damodar Valley Corporation, followed the Tennesse Valley Scheme of the U.S.A. There is 54 per cent afforestation already there. Their precipitation was only 40 inches and here we have 50 to 60 inches. As far as afforestation is concerned it is not more than 30 per cent, but that also is not good forest. In forest parlance it is called denuded forests. The trees are cut down. Here in this Tennesse Valley they had 54 per cent afforestation. Even then they had gone in for further afforestation. They said: 'Have further affforestation or be doomed.'

The figures of the forest area all over the world are like this: It is 41 per cent in Europe, though highly industrialised. In North America it is 33·3 per cent; in Central and South America it is 38·9 per cent; in U.S.S.R. it is 45 per cent; and in Japan it is 67 cent; but in India it is only 22 per cent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: We will be nowhere if we don't go in for afforestation. I have only one sentence, Sir. Dr. Gorie gave this scheme for the D.V.C. namely, that for 15 years, by spending Rs 19·16 crores, in the tenth year a profit of Rs. 1¼ crores will come. This is an investment also. If we go on doing this, it will also give employment to our people and this will also save our dams, but we are not doing this. We are spending so much money in the dams, and they will be silted up in no time if we do not carry out proper soil conservation works.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन उद्देश्यों को सामने रख कर समीक्षा करने पर हमारी कृषि नीति बुरी तरह असफल रही है । ये तीन उद्देश्य हैं—अन्न में आत्म-निर्भरता, कृषि पर प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष निर्भर व्यक्तियों के लिए उन्नत जीवन स्तर तथा ग्रामीण आर्थिक जीवन में समानता । आत्म-निर्भरता के सम्बन्ध में मैं आगे कहूंगा ।

पहली बात कृषि पर निर्भर लोगों के जीवन स्तर में उन्नति के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं । जापान का उदाहरण सामने है । सिर्फ कृषि की उन्नति से चाहे प्रति एकड़ पैदावार कितनी भी बढ़ जाय, कृषि पर निर्भर व्यक्तियों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा नहीं उठाया जा सकता । आज से पांच साल पहले के जापान का आंकड़ा है कि जापान के 40 प्रतिशत निवासियों ने कृषि के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का सिर्फ 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सा पैदा किया और वहां एक किसान परिवार अपनी कुल आमदनी का सिर्फ 1/3 हिस्सा कृषि से पैदा करता है और 2/3 हिस्सा दूसरे सहायक धंधों से पैदा करता है । इसके बाद भी आज जापान में नवयुवकों के बीच कृषि पर निर्भर रहने के लिए कोई आकर्षण नहीं रह गया है और एक हमने वाली बात है । खेती में आकर्षण न रहने के कारण आज जापान की युवतियां जापान के उन युवकों को पसन्द नहीं करतीं जो कृषि पर निर्भर रहते हैं और हमारे यहां भी यह बात होने लगी है । उच्च जातियों के लोगों में जिनका भाई कम पढ़ा लिखा है या कृषि पर निर्भर रहने वाला है उनकी शादियों के लिए वैसे लोग नहीं आते जैसे कि नौकरी और दूसरे धंधों में जाने वालों के लिए आते हैं । तो इस तरह से प्रतिभा का गांवों में विसर्जन होता जा रहा है । यह एक स्वाभाविक खतरा खेती के ऊपर है । अगर खेती पर निर्भर रहने वालों का जीवन स्तर ऊपर नहीं उठा तो यह खतरा है जिसकी ओर मैं इशारा करना चाहता हूं । कहा जाता है कि फसलों की कीमतें बढ़ गई । लेकिन कीमतों से किसानों के जीवन स्तर को नहीं आंका जा सकता क्योंकि किसान जो पैदा करता है उसकी सारी उपज का विनिमय मूल्य नहीं होता । एक किसान जब अपनी जरूरत से कम पैदा करता है तो चाहे उसका दाम कुछ हो जाय उसके लिए तो उतना ही है जितना कि अनाज का वजन है । पैसे से उसका मूल्य नहीं आंका जा सकता क्योंकि उसका विनिमय मूल्य नहीं होता । सिर्फ दस प्रतिशत किसान ऐसे हैं जो अपनी जरूरत से ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं और मूल्य वृद्धि से अधिक से अधिक लाभ वही उठा सकते हैं । 90 प्रतिशत किसानों के जीवन स्तर को उठाने के लिए मूल्य वृद्धि कोई उपाय नहीं है ।

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आत्म-निर्भरता के उद्देश्य में हम बुरी तरह असफल रहे हैं । इस साल की जो हालत है

[श्री योगेन्द्र झा]

भगवान् जाने क्या होगा । पिछले साल 64-65 में हमने 88 लाख मिलियन टन से अधिक अनाज पैदा किया और 6 मिलियन टन विदेशों से मंगाया । कुल 94 मिलियन टन हुआ । इस साल जबकि 75.5 मिलियन टन देश में पैदा करने जा रहे हैं और अधिक से अधिक आठ मिलियन टन विदेशों से आने की सम्भावना है तो मेरे अनुमान में लगभग 11 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न की कमी पिछले साल के मुकाबिले में इस देश में रहती है । जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण अधिक अन्न की आवश्यकता है । भगवान् जाने कि इसका क्या असर देश के जीवन पर, आर्थिक जीवन पर और दूसरी चीजों पर पड़ने वाला है । ऐसा नहीं है कि कृषि की उपज बढ़ी नहीं । मैं मानता हूं कि उपज बढ़ी है । 1949-50 में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 54.05 मिलियन टन था । वह बढ़ कर 1964-65 में 88.40 मिलियन टन हो गया । 1950-51 में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 50.02 मिलियन टन था जो 1965-66 में 75.09 मिलियन टन हो गया । तो इस तरह से एक अच्छे वर्ष का दूसरे अच्छे वर्ष से मुकाबिला करने पर 34.35 मिलियन टन ज्यादा उपज में वृद्धि हुई है और एक बुरे वर्ष का 1950-51 जो बुरा वर्ष था उसका एक बुरे वर्ष से, 1965-66 से, मुकाबिला करने पर 25.7 मिलियन टन अधिक उत्पादन हुआ है । लेकिन यह कबूल करना पड़ता है कि इसके बावजूद भी हम आत्म-निर्भरता की दृष्टि से बहुत पीछे हैं । आत्म-निर्भरता की बात जब हम करते हैं तो हमें चार बातों को सामने रखना होगा—वर्तमान आयात, कम खाने वाली जनसंख्या, बढ़ने वाली जनसंख्या और प्रतिकूल मौसम । इन चार बातों को नजर में रख कर ही हम आत्म-निर्भरता की बात कर सकते हैं । जब तक अपनी वार्षिक आवश्यकता से कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत अन्न अधिक हम नहीं पैदा कर लेते तब तक हम आत्म-निर्भरता की बात नहीं कर सकते, यह एक पवित्र इच्छा मात्र रहेगी । चौथी योजना की अवधि में खाद्यान्नों की निम्नतम आवश्यकता 560 मिलियन टन होगी और पांच वर्षों में अगर चार वर्ष मौसम बहुत अच्छा रहे तथा एक वर्ष मौसम सामान्य रहे तब भी हम पांच वर्षों में कुल अधिक से अधिक 540 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं । इस तरीके से मैं देखता हूं कि हम चौथी योजना के अन्त तक भी आत्म-निर्भर नहीं होने जा रहे हैं । इस की पुष्टि में मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में यानी पांच वर्षों का कुल उत्पादन 310.92 मिलियन टन था । दूसरी तथा तीसरी योजना में क्रमशः 363.48 मिलियन टन तथा 405.6 मिलियन टन थे । पहली योजना के 5 वर्षों के कुल उत्पादन की तुलना में दूसरी योजना के पांच वर्षों का कुल उत्पादन 52.36 मिलियन टन बढ़ा और इसी तरह तीसरी योजना काल में दूसरी योजना काल के कुल उत्पादन की तुलना में 41.68 मिलियन टन उत्पादन बढ़ा । सिर्फ वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये चौथी योजना के 5 वर्षों में तीसरी योजना के पांच वर्षों के कुल उत्पादन से 155 मिलियन टन अधिक उत्पादन होना चाहिए ।

15 hrs.

दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में हमारा वार्षिक औसत उत्पादन क्रमशः 62.18, 72.69, 81.1 मिलियन टन थे । चौथी योजना की अवधि में मात्र वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये वार्षिक औसत उत्पादन 112 मिलियन टन होना चाहिए ।

62.18 मिलियन टन से 72.69 तथा 72.69 से 81.1 मिलियन टन उत्पादन बढ़ने में एक क्रम है । दूसरी योजना में वार्षिक औसत उत्पादन पहली योजना की तुलना में 10.51 मिलियन टन अधिक रहा तथा तीसरी योजना में वार्षिक औसत

उत्पादन दूसरी योजना की तुलना में 8.32 मिलियन टन अधिक हुआ । वार्षिक जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिये चौथी योजना में तीसरी योजना की तुलना में वार्षिक औसत उत्पादन 31 मिलियन टन अधिक करना होगा ।

अब तक के अनुभवों के आधार पर निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि सामान्य प्रयत्नों से हम इन लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में असफल रहेंगे क्योंकि तीन योजनाओं मे आधार वर्ष 1949–50 की तुलना में हमने अपनी वार्षिक औसत उत्पादन क्षमता सिर्फ 17 मिलियन टन बढ़ायी है ।

आधार वर्ष की तुलना में तीसरी योजना का वार्षिक औसत उत्पादन 25.66 मिलियन टन अधिक है । निष्कर्ष यह है कि 15 वर्षों में हमने अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता जितनी बढ़ाई है उससे 20, 25 प्रतिशत अधिक उत्पादन क्षमता 5 वर्षों में बढ़ानी है । अगर हम आत्म-निर्भर बनना चाहते हैं तो चौथी योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष तक हमारी उत्पादन क्षमता 140 मिलियन टन होनी चाहिए । अभी लक्ष्य 125 मिलियन टन का रखा गया है । मुझ को तो इस 125 मिलियन टन के लक्ष्य के पूरा होने में भी सन्देह है । इन सभी तथ्यों को जान लेने पर मेरा निश्चित मत है कि चौथी योजना की अवधि में कम से कम 20 मिलियन टन तथा अधिक से अधिक 40–50 मिलियन टन खाद्यानों का आयात करना होगा । यह एक भयावह स्थिति है ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यहां सरकार के सामने यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार सामान्य प्रयत्नों से इस समस्या का समाधान करने में असफल रहेगी । जब तक देश में एक भूमि क्रान्ति नहीं होगी, जब तक देश के अन्दर जमीन का सम विभाजन नहीं होगा जब तक उस वर्ग के लोगों के अधिकार से जमीन हटायी नहीं जायगी जिस वर्ग को कि जमीन से कोई प्रेम नहीं है जिनका कि खेती धंधा नहीं है और जिनके लिए कि कृषि का धंधा दिल बहलाव मात्र है तब तक इस देश की खाद्य समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया जा सकता है । आज हालत क्या है ? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश की बहुसंख्या इस देश के बसने वाले अधिकांश लोग अपनी शिथिलता को छोड़ कर खेतों में जायं, परिश्रम करें, तो उसके लिए आप को धक्का देना पड़ेगा । कभी कभी हम देखते हैं कि जब मोटर सैल्फ स्टार्ट नहीं होती, हैंडिल से नहीं चलती है तो उसको चलाने के लिए धक्का देना पड़ता है उसी तरह से इस समाज को धक्का देने की जरूरत है । जब यह सैल्फ़ स्टार्ट नहीं होती, यह हैंडिल से चलने को तैयार नहीं है तो उसको धक्का देने की जरूरत है । अगर आप ने योजनाबद्ध तरीके से समाज के पुराने सांचे को नहीं तोड़ा तो समय आने वाला है जब समय खुद उस सांचे को तोड़ देगा और देश के अन्दर अराजकता उत्पन्न हो जायगी जिसके ऊपर हमारा कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं रहेगा । अगर देश अन्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं बना तो हम अपनी आजादी की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं, जनतन्त्र की तो बात दूर रही ।

इन सब बातों को कहने के बाद मैं सरकार के समक्ष एक 19-सूत्री कार्यक्रम पेश करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि सरकार उस पर ध्यान देगी और अमल में लायेगी :—

1. क्रान्तिकारी भूमि सुधार ।
2. अलाभकर जोत पर से लगान हटे ।
3. हो सके तो बिना सूद अथवा नाम मात्र के सूद पर पर्याप्त ऋण व्यवस्था । चौथी योजना में 900 करोड़ से शुरू कर 1500 करोड़ तक वार्षिक ऋण का प्रबन्ध हो ।
4. लघु सिंचाई को प्राथमिकता ।
5. बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं द्वारा उत्पादित सिंचाई क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग

[श्री योगेन्द्र झा]

तथा नई सिचाई योजनाओं से तीन वर्ष तक सिचाई के लिए मुफ्त पानी ।

6. सिचाई के लिये व्यापक पैमाने पर सस्ती बिजली उपलब्ध किया जाना । बिजली की दर अधिक से अधिक 9 पैसे प्रति यूनिट हो ।

7. समय पर उन्नत बीज का वितरण ।

8. सुधरे यन्त्र की आपूर्ति ।

9. उर्वरक, कम्पोस्ट तथा हरी खाद का कम से कम वर्तमान उत्पादन से तीन गुना अधिक उत्पादन ।

10. कृषि योग्य भूमि को खेती में लाना । इसके लिये भूमि सेना का गठन ।

11. कृषि बीमा जिस में फसल तथा पशु दोनों शामिल हों ।

12. 1 लाख तथा इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में कानूनी राशनिंग ।

13. खाद्यानों का पूर्ण राजकीय व्यापार ।

14. चावल मिलों का तुरन्त राष्ट्रीयकरण ।

15. भोजन की आदत में परिवर्तन ।

16. दूध, फल, सब्जी, मछली, मुर्गी तथा सुअर पालन का व्यापक कार्यक्रम तालाबों में अधिक मछली उत्पादन के लिए पैकेज कार्यक्रम हो . . .

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है । मैं दो, तीन बार घंटी बजा चुका हूं । वे मेहरबानी करके बैठ जायें ।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : बस तीन और कहने रह गये हैं, उन्हें कह कर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण कर लूंगा ।

17. कीड़े मकोड़ों तथा चुहा, बन्दर एवं अन्य आवारा पशुओं से फसल की रक्षा का प्रभावशाली कदम ।

18. जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोकने का प्रभावशाली उपाय अपनाया जाय ।

19. कृषि योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने वाले सरकारी यन्त्रों में आमूल परिवर्तन हो ।

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Uikey—I think he is not present in the House—Then, Shri Chandak—He is also not present—Then Shri Sivamurthi Swamy—

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal) *rose*—

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Sir, you are calling people who are not present in the House. We are trying to catch your eye and you are not calling us. We are members of the Consultative Committee.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order—Shri Sivamurthi Swamy—

Shri Sheo Narain: What is the order, Sir, you are following? You are calling Members who are not present in the House. Those Members who are present in the House and who try to catch your eye should be called.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Sir, in this budget, for agriculture a very meagre amount has been provided. In this country we are receiving more than 50 per cent of our national income from the agricultural economy. When the national income coming from the agricultural sector is more than 50 per cent, justice demands that for agriculture we must set apart more than 50 per cent. At least 50 per cent should be set apart for this department.

In this budget, I think, the total for planning the social and development services comes to Rs. 195 crores. That means only ½ per cent is allocated for the developmental and social services including agriculture, rural development, animal husbandry, co-operation, community development projects, national extension services, local development works, labour and employment and miscellaneous social development. This august House will be surprised to know that only ½ per cent is allocated for all the departments of agriculture. I would, therefore, urge upon the Minister to influence the Cabinet and get more money. Unless you provide for some inputs in this agricultural economy, there is no hope of getting self-sufficiency in the country.

As the time at my disposal is limited, let me mention only the points which are agitating the people of my area very much. So many development projects have been taken up in the country by Government. One such development project in my area is the Tungabadra Project. There, under the crop pattern 1,25,000 acres have been fixed for sugarcane cultivation under the Tungabadra Project area. Another 2 lakhs acres have been fixed for paddy and other crops. Since 1,25,000 acres have been fixed for sugarcane cultivation under the Tungabadra Project area, it is but natural that every agriculturist wants to crush sugarcane by the side of his own field. Now there are only two sugar factories in this area, both run by my hon. friend Shri Morarka. From 1960 onwards the people of that area have applied for a licence for a co-operative society to start sugar factories but, for one reason or the other, the Government have not met their demand. In 1953, in fact Rs. 6 lakhs was collected for this purpose; but that society in Gangovathi has been dissolved because Kilachand was given a licence. He himself could not set up any factory. After that, another attempt was made to set up a factory in Kamalapur-Hospet and Anegundi area by the people of Raichur and they applied for a licence in 1960. Yet, nothing has been done.

The Food and Agriculture Minister, Shri Subramaniam, promised to visit that area. I do not know when he is going to do that. Here I want to bring to the notice of this august House that this Kamalapur is not just one village; there are 10 or 15 villages. 25,000 acres of sugarcane crop are standing and there is no arrangement to crush them. Every year it is getting dried up. The cultivators are helpless. The land is registered by our hon. friend, Shri Morarka. So, the sugarcane should be supplied to his factory. But they are not able to crush it. We do not want the working of this factory to suffer. We will supply them whatever they want. 5,000 acres are enough for one factory to crush at the rate of 2,000 capacity per day. Even if he wants 6,000, we are prepared to supply it. Let it be registered as an agreement between Shri Morarka and the ryots. Since we require a minimum of four factories, there should be at least two more factories. Otherwise, the economy of that area will be affected. So, I would urge upon the Minister to grant licence for the establishment of a sugar factory in this area. In that case, the people of that area will be benefited very much. I assure the Minister that there will not be any shortage of sugarcane.

I congratulate him for granting one licence for Kollegal. It goes to his old district of Coimbatore where he was practising. His clients have asked for a co-operative sugar factory and he has granted it. I congratulate him for that. But I would say that the same sympathetic consideration should be shown to the people of Raichur also. So, I would urge on him with all the force at my command that he should immediately sanction it.

This is not a request made by only a few members or some ryots. 4,000

[Shri Sivamurthi Swamy]

to 5,000 ryots of that area have sent a petition to this august House and a mention of it has been made in the Report of the Petitions Committee. People of that area have already collected Rs. 5 lakhs or 6 lakhs and it is lying idle in some bank without being put to any use. At a time when the Minister wants to increase the production of sugar I do not know why this licence is not granted. If that licence is not granted, it will be doing an injustice to the people of that area. So, I hope that the Minister in the course of his reply will give the assurance that something will be done in the Tungabadra Project area where 1,25,000 acres have been fixed for sugarcane cultivation.

Mr. Chairman: I would urge upon hon. Members to confine their speeches to ten minutes. I would request them to co-operate with me so that I could accommodate more members.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa): Mr. Chairman, I am very thankful to you for after a year or so I have been allowed to speak in this House. The problem of production and distribution is so inter-related that when we talk of the poblem of production we are necessarily confronted with the problems that face us in the field of distribution. Therefore, I find that conflicting opinions have been given in this House and people have tried to emphasise certain aspects only. The whole thing is, that when we look at it from an integrated angle, we find that our administrative machinery has failed to implement whatever we planned for, whatever laws we passed, whatever targets we fixed. So, essentially, it is a crisis of non-implementation. Unfortunately, there is a good deal of shifting of blames and shifting of responsibilities. The politicians blame or fix the responsibility on the administration, the administration blame the people and the people would ultimately blame both the politicians and the administration. Therefore, in such a context, even the lack of moral health of this country has been referred to by our hon. friend, Shri Surendra Pal Singh. That is also responsible for the non-implementation and for various other failures in the field of food and agriculture.

I do not wish to refer to it again but I would only like to say that it is one of the greatest problems in this country as to how to get the work done. We know a good deal about agriculture and we have enough food, both from internal production and from foreign countries. But when it comes to distribution, a lot of it gets into the blackmarket. Even today people do not complain about shortage; they complain about prices. Food is available in any quantity if you go and pay the blackmarket price. I have not been to Kerala but I think there also food is available in any quantity for the blackmarket price.

I do not want to make any negative criticism. So, first of all, I would like to suggest that the time has come when, in order to save democracy in this country and in order to save our schemes of planning in this country, we must further decentralise the apparatus of administration. Without decentralising the apparatus of administration, we would not be able to solve the problems of this country. In brief, I would only suggest that at all levels, from the metropolitan towns to the villages, there should be councils of the representatives of the people in order to supervise the work that is being done in this country, in order to supervise as to how our officials and others are doing their work. Unless and until the co-operation of the people is sought in this manner, in an organised manner, by giving authority and responsibility and by giving duty to the representatives, the elected representatives of the people, from all walks of life, nothing would be done in this country and we would go on talking

about these things and the country would remain static. Because, we have reached a situation in which the administration does not trust the politicians, the politicians do not trust the administration and people do not trust either. So, ultimately we have to decentralise power. If we decentralise power and apply it in various fields of food and agriculture—because, it is one of the crucial problems of our country,—we might be able to achieve some success, we might be able to check blackmarketing and we might be able to check hoarding, we may be able to achieve our goals for which we have fixed the targets. There should be targets and plans made by the people. Of course, a good deal of criticism has come that plans are made from above. If we decentralise authority in this country and if we decentralise initiative also, then the demand would come from the people that they want to make the plan and make it a success.

For myself I would only suggest that whatever money you decide to be spent on a particular scheme, give it to the people and let them decide the details of the plan, let them decide as to how they will grow more food. Do not give them the schemes; do not give the money to the officers but give the money directly to the people. I think, in these 18 or 19 years our administration has wasted so much money without any tangible results. If the people or their representatives waste it for a year or two, it would not lead us to anything worse, but ultimately the people would themselves correct their representatives because they are so near them, and they are so much in close contact with the people themselves. Therefore they will make them work, they will influence them and they will make them succeed in achieving the targets and their objectives. Therefore I only wanted to emphasise that the time has come when we should decentralise this machinery of administration.

Then I have only a few suggestions to make. A good deal has been spoken about fertilisers. The question of national self-respect has also been referred to in the matter of the fertiliser deal. I do not wish to go into the details but I only want to request the Food and Agriculture Minister that next time if he goes to the U.S.A. he should also pay a visit to a community, called the Amish Community, in Pennsylvania and see for himself that the average per acre yield of the fields that are cultivated by this Amish Community people in the long run give a better yield than the average American farm because they do not use fertilisers and many of the innovations introduced by the Americans and propagated throughout the world. There is a community in the heart of America which defies almost everything American. They do not have any contact with the Americans except for selling their grain. I would only request him that he would also make a probe as to how these people have become the best of farmers.

About irrigation I have only one suggestion to make. I have been telling this whenever I have an opportunity to say. We should concentrate on small and minor irrigation. The best way of doing this is this. There is a serious complaint which has been voiced by Members that poor farmers have not got any benefits from these plans, subsidies and all kinds of things. I suggest that every poor farmer in an unirrigated area below 15 or 20 acres should be given a well. There may be major schemes; there may be irrigation projects, but every farmer in an unirrigated area below 20 acres should be given a well immediately and, I tell you, within two years you would solve the problem of shortage of food. I do not wish to go into the details of it; I do not want to bring mathematics here, but it is just a question of thinking how. These poor farmers who have had no benefit, who have not received anything from the Government so far, if they get

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a well, they would be able to produce more because the well would not be unutilised. A well taken by a big farmer might remain idle but a well given to a poor farmer would always give something because the first priority is water. Unfortunately, so much emphasis has been given on fertiliser. There have been examples cited by Members that these fertilisers have destroyed the land; in the long run fertilisers make the land poor. I do not wish to go into that kind of thing of inorganic and organic manure, but I want to tell you that the first necessity is that we give water to the poorest farmer in the country. If we can provide him with some water—of course, it would not irrigate more than 3 to 4 acres of land; in certain fortunate areas there might be wells which might be able to irrigate more than 4 acres—and even if four acres of land is irrigated by the poorest farmers in the country, whose percentage is more than 75 to 80, we will be able to bring up the food production in the shortest possible time.

I do not wish to take the time of the House and I have some work also, therefore with these few words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : सभापति महोदय, आज सबसे आशाजनक बात यह है कि न केवल इस सदन में अपितु पूरे देश में कृषि मन्त्रालय के सम्बन्ध और कृषि के सम्बन्ध में चारों तरफ़ से चर्चा हो रही है और कई वर्षों से हो रही है। इन दो, तीन वर्षों में विशेष इस प्रकार से यत्न हो रहे हैं कि हमें विशेष दिक्कतें मालूम होती हैं । हमारी विशेष परेशानियां हैं और यदि हम देखें कि इन 15–20 वर्षों में किस तरीक़े से कृषि में उत्पादन बढ़ा है तो कोई हमें शर्म की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य हैं आंकड़े दिये । श्री योगेन्द्र झा ने बतालाया कि किस तरीक़े से करीब 55 मिलियन टन से एक सीमा जो अधिकतम सीमा पहुंची वह 88 मिलियन टन तक पहुंची । दुर्भाग्य यह इस देश का है कि इस में हम करीब करीब 285 मिलियन टन एकड़ पर खेती करते हैं और जिसमें कि खाद्यान्न पैदा करते हैं. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं सदन में गण-पूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. I will request hon. Members to keep the quorum.

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन् मैं कह रहा था कि दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि हमारे यहां करीब 285 मिलियन एकड़ पर खेती होती है और साथ ही साथ एक नया जाल है अमरीका जिसमें करीब करीब 200 मिलियन एकड़ पर खाद्यान्न की खेती होती है । अमरीका जो कि एक नया जात कहा जाता है जो कि एक डेवलेप्ड नेशन है वहां करीब करीब 200 मिलियन एकड़ पर खाद्यान्न की खेती होती है लेकिन हमारी पैदावार की दुर्दशा यह है कि दुनिया में जो अधिकतम पैदावार हमने की वह 88 मिलियन टन है जबकि अमरीका उससे कम एक्रैज पर 225 मिलियन टन पैदा करता है । उसका कारण क्या है ? कई कारण माननीय सदस्यों ने उसके बतलाये हैं लेकिन मुख्य कारण यह है कि खेती में अभी तक अधिक पूंजी नहीं लगाई गई है । जो पूंजी नहीं लगाई जा सकी है उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे खेतिहर, हमारे किसान कमजोर हैं, गरीब हैं और वह पूंजी नहीं ला सकते हैं । यह पूंजी किस प्रकार की है ? पूंजी कई शक्लों में है ।उसको ऋण चाहिए, उसको खाद चाहिए, उसको बीज चाहिए, उसको पैस्टीसाइड्स चाहिए उसको पानी चाहिए । इनका उचित मात्रा में प्रयोग होना चाहिए । खेद की बात है कि अभी उतना हम नहीं कर सके हैं । साथ ही साथ

किसान को शिक्षा भी चाहिए। वह भी उतनी मात्रा तक हमारे द्वारा नहीं हो सकी है।

श्रीमन्, मैं इन तीन, चार इनपुट्स के बारे में विशेष ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। गत 15 वर्षों में प्रयास हो रहा है सहकारी समितियों के जरिए, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिए कि किसानों को अधिक से अधिक ऋण दिया जाय। मैं जानता हूं कि सहकारी समितियों का स्थान जो होना चाहिए देश में वह आज नहीं है। कुछ प्रदेशों में सहकारी समितियां बड़ी कमजोर हैं पांच प्रदेशों में खास तौर से बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा, असम और राजस्थान जहां कि करीब करीब आबादी इस देश की 30 परसेंट है और रक़बा करीब करीब 28 परसेंट है। जो ऋण पूरे देश में पिछलेसाल दिया गया है करीब 360 करोड़ का उसमें से इन इलाकों में केवल 9 फ़ीसदी या 10 फ़ीसदी यानी तीस करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। इन चार पांच इलाकों में सहकारी समितियां विशेष तौर से कमजोर हैं। इसलिए सरकार का ध्यान उस पर गया है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन वहां कायम किया जाय जो कि सहकारी समितियों के जरिये अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन का ऋण दे सके। वह तो उन इलाकों के लिए हुआ है और और इलाकों में भी बड़ी दिक्कतें हैं। एक बहुत रफ एस्टीमेंट लगाया गया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक किसानों के उत्पादन के लिए करीब करीब 12 सौ 13 सौ करोड़ रुपये सालाना चाहिए। और सहकारी समितियां आज करीब करीब 360 करोड़ सालाना दे रही हैं, इतना अन्तिम वर्ष में उन्होंने दिया है। और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक जो लक्ष्य रखा गया है वह यह रखा गया है कि 700 करोड़ रुपया इन सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा किसानों को दिया जाय।

अभी एक हाई ईल्डिंग वैराइटी इन्टेंसिव प्रोग्राम मन्त्रालय की ओर से बना है जिसकी प्रतिलिपि माननीय सदस्यों को दी गई है। उसके लिए भी अधिकतम करीब करीब 2 सौ करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा चाहिए। इसके माने साधारण तौर से देश के लिए 700 और 200 या 360 यह रफ एस्टीमेंट है, कुल 9 सौ या 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसानों को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक सालाना ऋण चाहिए। इसके लिए मन्त्रालय विशेष प्रयास कर रहा है। अभी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों के अफसरों की मीटिंग हुई। अभी चीफ मिनिस्टर्स आये थे। उस पर भी विचार हुआ। कोशिश की जा रही है कि यह सात सौ करोड़ तो दिया ही जाय, सौ दो सौ करोड़ जो हाई ईल्डिंग वैराइटी के लिए है उसके लिए भी दिया जाय। माननीय दिगम्बर सिंह ने एक बात कही थी कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया के बड़े रेस्ट्रिक्टिव रूल्स हैं। उससे बड़ी परेशानी है। बैंकिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन को यह देखना पड़ता है कि किस तरह से उनके रुपये की हिफाजत रहे। लेकिन मैं यह उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मन्त्रालय स्वयं इस बात को रिजर्व बैंक से ले रहा है और अभी मन्त्री जी ने रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर से भी बात की है। हमें आशा यह हुई है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया स्वतः यह देखते हुए कि देश की आज आवश्यकता अधिक है सौ दो सौ करोड़ देने में न घबड़ायेगा और हो सकता है कि वह देगा। आखिर, इन सोसाइटियों की कमजोरी क्या है? श्रीमन्, अगर कमजोरियों को बतलाऊं तो विशेषतः एक तो रुपये की कमी और उसका कारण क्या है? इस रुपये की कमी का कारण यह है कि उनके पास डिपाजिट्स कम हैं सोसाइटीज के, यह कुछ लोगों का भ्रम है और इसका मैं निवारण करना चाहता हूं कि जितना कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों का रुपया है वह सब रिजर्व बैंक का रुपया है, सरकार का रुपया है। मैं यह साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि आज कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये जो रुपया दिया जा रहा है और क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज को दिया जा रहा है, उसके

[श्री श्यामधर मिश्र]

जरिये दिया जा रहा है उसका केवल 45 प्रतिशत रिजर्व बैंक का है और बकाया 55 प्रतिशत जनता का रुपया है । यह तो केवल ऐग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट की बात है और अगर नान-एग्रीकल्चरल सैक्टर की कोआपरेटिव्ज को लीजिए तो आज करीब करीब 2 हजार करोड़ रुपया कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का वर्किंग कैपीटल है, उसमें तो शायद रिजर्व बैंक का टोटल रुपया 15 प्रतिशत या 20 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं होगा । इसलिए यह कहना कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज केवल गवर्नमेंट मनी से चल रही हैं यह बात नहीं है । इसमें कमियां हैं । जैसा मैं कह रहा था डिपाजिट्स कम हैं । लोअर लेविल पर जो समितियां है उनका तो डिपाजिट बहुत ही कम है । सिर्फ सेंट्रल बैंक और अपेक्स बैंक में थोड़ा ज्यादा है । उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि नीचे की सोसाइटीज बहुत मजबूत नहीं हैं । कुछ तो बहुत छोटी छोटी हैं । अब यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि जितनी छोटी छोटी सोसाइटीज हैं उनको अमलगमेट किया जाय । जो क्रेडिट सोसाइटियां 2 लाख से ऊपर आज हैं, 5 लाख गांव हैं और 2 लाख सोसाइटियां हैं । पचास साठ या सौ मेम्बर की जो सोसाइटियां हैं वह बड़ी कमजोर होती हैं, उनमें मैनेजमेंट की क्षमता नहीं होती, एक सेक्रेटरी रखने की क्षमता नहीं होती । इसलिए हम चाह रहे हैं और एक प्रोग्राम बनाया है कि इन 2 लाख सोसाइटियों को अमलगमेट करके हो सके तो 1 लाख कर दिया जाय या 1 लाख 25 हजार तक ले आयें और इधर ऐसा प्रोग्राम साल व साल बना रहे हैं और कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अगले तीन चार सालों में यह वायबिल यूनिट्स हो जायं और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट्स हो जायं जिसके जरिये अधिक उत्पादन-ऋण किसानों को दिया जा सके ।

एक बार एक मेहता कमेटी रिपोर्ट हुई थी । चार वर्ष पहले की बात है । उन्होंने यह कहा था कि जो अपेक्स बैंक्स हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक्स हैं और जो समितियां हैं, सर्विस कोआपरेटिव्ज उनमें सरकार कम से कम 51 प्रतिशत अपना शेयर पार्टनरशिप करे । आज श्रीमन्, हम देखते हैं कि उसमें अभी कमी है । हम रिजर्व बैंक के जरिये कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि और भी शेयर इन सोसाइटियों के डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक में और अपेक्स बैंक में और अधिक डाल दें । अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि सोसाइटियों के जरिये इंटरेस्ट रेट बहुत ज्यादा है । आज जो इन्टरेस्ट रेट है सोसाइटियों के जरिये किसानों को वह साढ़े छः प्रतिशत से लेकर ज्यादातर 9 प्रतिशत तक है । एक दो जगह थोड़ा सा...

श्री शिव नारायण : ज्यादा है ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैं 9 फीसदी कह रहा हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा नहीं है । साढ़े 6 फीसदी से लेकर 9 फीसदी तक है । इसमें सवाल यह देखना पड़ता है कि आखिर किया क्या जाय । हम जानते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक से जो फाइनेंस मिलता है, कन्सेशनल फाइनेंस मार्केट रेट से 2 परसेंट नीचे मिलता है । लेकिन केवल 45 परसेंट रुपया रिजर्व बैंक से मिलता है और केवल वही मार्केट रेट से कम में मिलता है ? बाकी और 55 परसेंट डिपाजिट्स से आता है, लोन से आता है जिसका कि आज मार्केट रेट करीब 6 प्रतिशत और 7 प्रतिशत है । 6–7 प्रतिशत वह है और अगर चार प्रतिशत में यह मिला तो तीन स्ट्रक्चर कोआपरेटिव का है—अपेक्स बैंक, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक और सोसाइटी लेवल । माननीय सदस्य कह सकते हैं कि तीन स्ट्रक्चर में से एक या दो स्ट्रक्चर हटा दिये जायं । लेकिन इस पर भी विचार हुआ और इस पर काफी विचार हुआ । विचार होने पर इस नतीजे पर सरकार आयी...

श्री शिव नारायण : मिश्रा जी, एक बात क्लीअर कर दें, यह जो इन्टरैस्ट 9 परसेंट या साढ़े छः परसेंट लेते हैं यह छः महीने पर लेते हैं, साल भर पर नहीं लेते हैं ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैं अभी इस बात पर आने का प्रयास करूंगा ।

तो इन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों में यह हो सकता है कि एक टायर खत्म कर दिया जाय लेकिन उसका आलटरनेटिव क्या है यह सोच लिया जाय । आज अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक के टायर को तोड़ दिया जाय तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि स्टेट लेवल से गांव की सोसाइटीज में डाइरेक्ट ट्रांजैक्शन हो सकता है ? और अगर अपेक्स बैंक को तोड़ दिया जाय तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक इतना कमांड कर सकेगा कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट यूनिट से डाइरेक्ट ट्रांजैक्शन कर सके ? और कुल तीनों यूनिटों का जो रेट आफ इन्टरेस्ट कान्ट्रीब्यूशन होता है किसानों पर वह ढाई से साढ़े तीन परसेंट तक होता है । इसलिए समस्या जो माननीय सदस्यों के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, आज समस्या यह नहीं है कि क्रेडिट का दर अधिक है । बल्कि समस्या यह है कि क्रेडिट कम मिलती है और क्रेडिट अधिक मिलनी चाहिए किसानों को और समय से मिलनी चाहिए । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . वही मैंने कहा कि तीन परसेंट केवल कोआपरेटिव को दिया जाता है । अभी तक यही प्वाइंट मैं कह रहा था । तो सरकार यह कोशिश कर रही है कि समय से क्रेडिट दी जाय और यथामात्रा में क्रेडिट दी जाय । समय से देने के लिए बराबर हम लोग डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक्स और सोसाइटी लेवल से बातें कर रहे हैं और यहां से आदेश गया है, सुझाव गये हैं कि डिस्ट्रक्ट बैंक बराबर अपनी सोसाइटी लेवल पर साल में दो बार, तीन बार मीटिंगें करें और उनकी दिक्कतें जहां तक हो सकें दूर की जायें । मुझे खुशी है इस बात को कहते हुए कि अधिकतर स्टेटों ने पांच छः का तो मैंने चर्चा किया, उनकी तो अलग बात कही मैंने, लेकिन अधिकतर राज्यों ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है और इस बात को भी स्वीकार किया है कि क्राप लोन दिया जाय । अभी महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास और गुजरात में खास तौर पर इस खरीफ में और रबी में भी क्राप लोन दिया गया और क्राप लोन माने क्या ? यानी सिक्योरिटी पर नहीं, जमीन की सिक्योरिटी पर नहीं, पैदावार की सिक्योरिटी पर लोन दिया गया और और राज्यों ने भी यह स्वीकार किया है कि अगला जो आने वाला खरीफ है, करीब करीब सभी राज्यों ने स्वीकार किया है कि उसमें हम क्राप लोन किसानों को उनकी क्राप पर चाहे वह टनेन्ट हों चाहे ओनर्स हों, देंगे । तो एक ओर हम बढ़ रहे हैं, एडीकेसी आफ क्रेडिट की ओर हमारा ध्यान है । हम उसको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । पिछले साल 360 करोड़ दिया गया है और हिसाब लगाया गया है कि करीब करीब 12 सौ करोड़ चाहिए 1970-71 में । तो आज करीब 25-30 प्रतिशत कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां किसानों को कर्ज देती हैं जितनी कि उनकी आवश्यकता है उसका 25-30 प्रतिशत । और 1951 में रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे ने हिसाब लगाया था, यह तीन फीसदी था । एक बात मैं यहां पर कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि ये सहकारी समितियां न केवल ऋण की ओर ध्यान दे रही हैं बल्कि और चीजों की ओर भी ध्यान दे रही हैं । जैसा अभी डेरी-कोआपरेशन के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई, अभी पाटिल साहब ने कहा और भी भाइयों ने इस का जिक्र किया कि एक एक आनन्द, एक एक मेहसाना एक एक जिले में कायम कर दिया जाय, तो हम भी यही चाहते हैं कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर एक एक स्टेट में एक एक आनन्द कायम किया जाय, क्योंकि हम भी उस से बहुत प्रभावित हैं और हम जानते हैं कि डेरी-कोआपरेशन सबसीडियरी फूड के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है ।

Mr. Chairman: It has changed from district to State?

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र : हमारा लक्ष्य यही है कि एक एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हो, लेकिन चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम चाहते हैं कि एक-एक स्टेट में एक-एक आनन्द, मेहसाना कायम किया जाय, यही हमारा मोडस्ट लक्ष्य है और इस के लिये हमारा मंत्रालय कार्य कर रहा है।

अभी मेहरोत्रा जी ने कल कहा था—कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में। उन्हें इसकी प्रगति के बारे में शिकायत है। मैं भी चाहता हूं कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की प्रगति हो, मुझे अफसोस है कि इस में उतनी प्रगति नहीं हुई जितनी होनी चाहिये थी। मंत्रालय इस ओर कोशिश कर रहा है लेकिन यह सोशल प्राबलम है। चारों ओर से कुछ न कुछ विरोध होता है, सदन में भी दो रायें आ जाती हैं मैं इस सम्बन्ध में केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि डा० गाडगिल के नेतृत्व में एक कमेटी स्थापित हुई थी; उस ने जो कहा है, वह मैं यहां पर कोट कर देना चाहता हूं। उस में उन्होंने समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है तथा उसका समाधान भी दिया है, उसके आगे मैं कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूंगा—

"The data thrown up by the survey and the experience of four years in the Third Plan suggest that, as a result of the pilot projects (in co-operative farming) certain areas or clusters of potential growth have developed. These include the districts of Dhulia in Maharashtra, Sambalpur in Orissa, Bhavnagar in Gujarat and Jullundur in Punjab. In these areas, favourable conditions have been created and a leadership exists which is interested in the programme and has a fair understanding of its essential features and problems. Besides these areas, there are certain pilot projects like Meerut, Meerut District, Uttar Pradesh, where, with careful nursing, the programme of co-operative farming is likely to develop encouragingly. In addition, there are isolated societies which have also progressed well. Taking the country as a whole, however, cooperative farming has not yet taken firm roots. Here it is necessary to emphasize that the programme is still in its infancy. By its very nature, cooperative farming will require time before it can make a significant impact on the entire country. Even so ,in the areas mentioned above, study leads to the conclusion that the programme has demonstrated its capacity to step up production and create the potential for future development. In other areas, the programme is yet to develop."

श्रीमन्, इतना कह कर मैं केवल इतना ही विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं—माननीय सदस्यों को, हम चाहते हैं कि हर जगह कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग विस्तृत रूप से हों और जहां पर इसकी डिमाण्ड है, जहां क्लस्टर है वहां देने की सोच रहे है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, यद्यपि यह अभी निश्चित नहीं हुई है, लेकिन विचार है कि करीब-करीब 10 हजार सोसाइटीज को कायम किया जाय, सरकार उनको सहायता दे और उनका इन्टीग्रेटड एप्रोच हो।

नान-एग्रीकल्चरल सैक्टर में क्रेडिट तथा नान-क्रेडिट में भी कोआपरेटिव्ज ने जो काम पिछले 15 वर्षों में किया है, उस के लिये हमें गर्व होना चाहिये। आप देखें कि कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स की सेन्ट्रली स्पौन्सर्ड स्कीम अभी तीन साल पहले हम ने बनाई। इस समय 233 सैन्ट्रली स्पौन्सर्ड स्टोर्स जहां पचास हजार की आबादी के शहर हैं और करीब करीब सात हजार स्टोर्स छोटे छोटे हैं। इनकी सालाना बिक्री जो इस साल हुई है, मार्च के अन्त तक, वह करीब 125 करोड़ रुपये हुई है और हम चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में लक्ष्य रख रहे हैं—20 फ़ी सदी का। जितनी शहर की आबादी है, 10 हजार के टाउन तक जाने का हमारा इरादा है, वहां सोसायटीज कायम करेंगे और

चाहते हैं कि 20 फ़ी सदी व्यक्ति उन में शामिल हो जांय और जितनी बिक्री होती है, कम से कम 20 फ़ी सदी तक इन सहकारी समितियों के जरिये हो। सरकार इस दिशा में कोशिश कर रही है और हो सकता है कि पूरा टारगेट एचीव न हो, लेकिन जो थर्ड फ़ाइव ईयर प्लान का टारगेट कन्ज्यूमर्स स्टोर्स का था, वह न केवल हम ने रीच किया है, बल्कि ओवर-रीच किया है।

लेबर कोआपरेशन के बारे में मुझे दुख है कि वह प्रोग्राम इतना सफल नहीं हुआ है, जितना होना चाहिये। मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद होता है। लेकिन थोड़ी सी प्रगति उस में हुई है। मैं एक चीज क्रेडिट के सम्बन्ध में कहना भूल गया, श्रीमन्, क्षमा चाहता हूं। अभी इस साल सूखा अधिक पड़ा था, सूखा पड़ने से किसान अपना कर्ज अदा नहीं कर सकता था, ओवर-ड्यूज बढ़ने की सम्भावना हो गई। इसके लिये रिजर्व बैंक के पास क्रेडिट स्टेबिलाइजेशन फण्ड है और स्टेट लेवल पर भी कुछ प्रावीजन है। रिजर्व बैंक के पास 10 करोड़ के लगभग है, जब कि इस में इस साल 20–22 करोड़ की जरूरत पड़ेगी। मुझे खुशी होती है आप को बतलाते हुए कि करीब करीब 7–8 करोड़ तो इस में रिजर्व बैंक देने को तैयार हो रहा है और 4–5 करोड़ रुपया स्टेट से सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के जरिये डाला जा रहा है। इस तरह से 12-13 करोड़ रुपये का इन्तजाम हो गया है, बाकी सात करोड़ रुपये की बात है, हम फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के पास जा रहे हैं, मंत्रालय इस विषय को उन से टेक-अप कर रहा है और आशा की जाती है कि उन से इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा। श्रीमन्, सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में अब इस से अधिक नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा आप के सामने कृषि के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा है कि जोर इस बात पर दिया जा रहा है कि इनआर्गेनिक मैन्योर्स, कैमिकल फर्टीलाइजर्स ज्यादा लाये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन केवल उससे ही पैदावार बढ़ने वाली नहीं है। पता नहीं कैसे, माननीय सदस्यों ने यह नतीजा निकाल लिया है कि मंत्रालय केवल इनआर्गेनिक मैन्योर्स पर ही आधारित है? किसी ने कहा कि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था अधिक होनी चाहिये, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यही कहना चाहता हूं . . .

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : उनका इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, लेकिन सिंचाई नहीं करते हैं, इस वजह से खाद बेकार जा रही है। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : हमारा मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह खराब चीज है, लेकिन उसका जो प्रचार किया जा रहा है, वह गलत है।

Mr. Chairman: If there is a chorus, he will not be able to meet any point.

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैं कह रहा था कि सिंचाई पर मंत्रालय का उतना ही जोर है, जितना कि और इनपुट्स पर है। यदि मैं माइनर इरिगेशन और मेजर इरिगेशन की संख्या आप के सामने दूं तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आप इस नतीजे पर आयगे कि मंत्रालय प्रयास कर रहा है। हां, उतना नहीं जितना कि वह कर सकता था, क्योंकि पैसे की कमी है। आज देश भर में करीब-करीब वैज्ञानिकों ने हिसाब लगाया है कि 190 मिलियन एकड़ में पानी देने की क्षमता हमारे देश के खेतों में है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गलत।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : बिलकुल सही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सिर्फ़ कागज में है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : 190 कम नहीं होता है। उस 190 मिलियन एकड़ में से

[श्री श्यामधर मिश्र]

केवल 50–55 मिलियन एकड़ में पानी सिंचाई के लिये 1950–51 के पहले किया गया लेकिन आज 1965–66 के जो आंकड़े हैं, वे यह हैं कि करीब 90 मिलियन एकड़ में आज सिंचाई हो रही है। हर एक मिलियन एकड़ को बढ़ाने के लिए करीब साठ करोड़ रुपया चाहिये। इरिगेशन और पावर का मंत्रालय कोशिश कर रहा है ब बड़े डेम बनाने का और उसने 44 मिलियन एकड़ का काम अपने हाथ में ले रखा है। उस में से करीब 17–18 मिलियन एकड़ का अभी तक हुआ है और बाकी के लिए आशा की जाती है कि चौथी योजना और पांचवीं योजना में पूरा होगा। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं और उनको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। इस मंत्रालय ने जो योजना हाथ में ली है उससे आशा की जाती है कि करीब 60 मिलियन एकड़ में इरिगेशन हो जायेगा केवल माइनर इरिगेशन से 1970–71 में। आज वह 50 है। इसका मतलब यह है कि दस की नेट एडीशन हो जायेगी, ग्रास नहीं। मैं आप को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इन पिछले पंद्रह सालों में, तीन योजनाओं में हम ने बड़ी, छोटी और मध्यम दर्जे की सिंचाई योजनाओं पर करीब 2000 करोड़ खर्च किया है। अब केवल चौथी योजना में तीनों को मिला कर पंद्रह सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने वाले हैं।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Who disputes that? You have reached your monetary targets. I accept that. The confusion is about the physical targets and their achievement.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am giving only the physical targets; I am not giving the monetary targets. If the hon. Member has not listened, it is not my fault.

Shri Nath Pai: I am listening.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : जितना रुपया लगाया है उसके अनुपात में पानी कितना पहुंचा है, कितने पानी का उपयोग हुआ है ? पचास मिलियन में आप कह रहे हैं। वह नहीं हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश का ही आप बता दीजिये।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : उत्तर प्रदेश का भी मैं बता सकता हूं।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : आप इतने आंकड़े दे रहे हैं इन से क्या फायदा है। कब तक आप इस खाद्य समस्या को हल कर लेंगे, इसको आप बतायें। कब जा कर आप को दूसरे देशों से खाद्यान्नों के लिए भीख नहीं मांगनी पड़ेगी ?

श्री न० प्र० यादव : (सीतामढ़ी) : जो कुछ आप बोल रहे हैं उस में से काफी कुछ इन चार बुकलैट्स में दिया गया है जोकि आप की तरफ से माननीय सदस्यों में वितरित की गई हैं। हमें भी थोड़ा सा समय मिलना चाहिये ताकि हम भी अपने विचार आप के सामने रख सकें।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : आप को भी समय मिलेगा।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि जहां तक यूटिलाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है, पानी का जितना पोटेंशल क्रियेट हुआ है, उस में से यूटिलाइजेशन की संख्या 75 परसेंट के करीब आई है इस साल।

श्री नाथ पाई : नहीं।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : अगर आपको सन्देह है तो इरिगेशन और पावर मंत्रालय से सवाल करके यह जानकारी हासिल कर सकते हैं। हमारी इत्तिला यह है कि अस्सी परसेंट के करीब वाटर का यूटिलाइजेशन हुआ है। इरिगेशन के मामले में हम कोशिश यह कर रहे

हैं कि अगले चार पांच बरसों में अंडरग्राउंड वाटर के यूटिलाइजेशन के लिए करीब सात लाख पम्पिंग सैट लगाये जायें और इस साल यानी 1966–67 में एक लाख के ऊपर पम्पिंग सैट ग्राउंड वाटर से हम उठाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । टैक्स के लिए भी रुपया रखा गया है और वैल्ज के लिए भी रखा गया है । लेकिन मैं फिगर्ज देना नहीं चाहता हूं ।

मैन्योर्ज के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । यह जो कहा जाता है कि इन-आर्गेनिक मैन्योर्ज मंगा रहे हैं या इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, यह बात ठीक नहीं है । आर्गेनिक मैन्योर्ज के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रीन मैन्योर और रूरल कम्पोस्ट इन दोनों को मिला कर सन् 1966–67 में करीब डेढ़ सौ मिलियन टन हमारे पास खाद होगी । लेकिन खेद की बात यह है कि जब आर्गेनिक मैन्योर्ज की बात होती है तो जब सौ टन आर्गेनिक मैन्योर होती है तो शायद आधा और एक परसेंट उस में नाइट्रोजन होती है, एक परसेंट उस में न्यूट्रिशन वैल्यू होती है फील्ड्ज के लिए और जो हमारी इनआर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइजर है उस में करीब 20 या 22 परसेंट होती है । इस वास्ते कोशिश यह हम कर रहे हैं कि दोनों को बैलेंस करें और दोनों को बैलेंस करके हम उत्पादन करें ।

कृषि के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि अफसोस की बात है कि गल्ला मंगाया जाता है । यह सही बात है . . . .

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Deputy Minister will conclude at 4 p.m. He may leave the major things to his senior colleague.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am leaving all major things to the senior Minister.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि गल्ला बाहर से मंगाने की बात कही जाती है । यह सही बात है । करीब 1600 या 1700 करोड़ का गल्ला विदेशों से 10–15 वर्ष में मंगाया गया है । लेकिन आप एक बात को एप्रिशिएट करें । हर साल हमें करीब पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज एग्रिकलचरल सैक्टर से मिलता है, इतना हम अर्न करते हैं । दस-पंद्रह बरस में करीब हम ने पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज एग्रिकलचरल सैक्टर से अर्न किया है । साथ ही साथ हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल सैन्टर ने सालाना करीब बारह सौ से लेकर चौदह सौ करोड़ रुपये का एग्रिकलचरल प्रोडक्ट लगाया । इस तरह से यह साफ हो जाता है कि आज इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर बहुत कुछ हमारे एग्रिकलचरल सैक्टर पर मुनहसर है । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमें पैदावार बढ़ानी चाहिये । कैश क्राप्स का भी उत्पादन बढ़ाना है । उस सम्बन्ध में हाई यील्डिंग वैराइटीज का प्रोग्राम है । मंत्री महोदय उसकी चर्चा करेंगे, मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं ।

माननीय सदस्यों ने इम्प्लेमेंट्स की बात भी कही है । यह कहा गया है कि ट्रेक्टर नहीं मंगाये जाते हैं । यह सही है कि ट्रेक्टर्ज की हमारे यहां दिक्कत है । कुछ फैक्ट्रीज कायम हुई हैं, कुछ उत्पादन हुआ है लेकिन उतना नहीं हुआ है जितना होना चाहिये । हिसाब लगाया गया है कि दस-ग्यारह हजार ट्रेक्टर्ज होंगे लेकिन आवश्यकता बीस हजार की होगी . . . .

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : जो बेकार पड़े हुए हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : तीस हजार ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह सही है कि बहुत से बेकार पड़े हुए हैं । पिछले साल 18 लाख के स्पेयर पार्ट्स हम ने मंगाने की आज्ञा दी थी । स्पेयर पार्ट्स मंगा कर ट्रेक्टर्ज को ठीक कराये

[श्री श्यामधर मिश्र]

की हम ने व्यवस्था की थी । हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि इन ट्रेक्टर्ज को ठीक करने के लिए जितना रुपया स्पेयर पार्ट्स के लिए हो सके, दिया जाये ।

15.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हू कि कोआपरेटिव्ज के जरिये, एरिया प्रोग्राम के जरिये और इस एक्सपोर्ट के जरिये जो कुछ हो रहा है, यह सही है कि आवश्यकताओं से कम हो रहा है । लेकिन इसकी वजह यह है कि साधनों की कमी है । हम चाहते हैं कि पांच बरस में जितना पानी हो सके इस्तेमाल करें और पैदावार बढ़ायें । लेकिन उसकी एक सीमा है । हमारे पास उतना धन नहीं है । हिसाब लगाया गया है कि जितना पानी हमारे देश में नदियों में है और अंडर ग्राउंड है उसको अगर यूटिलाइज करना है तो उसका प्रोग्राम बना था और मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अभी भी जो काम बचा हुआ है उसको पूरा करने के लिए पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया चाहिये । उतना पैसा नहीं है । दस-पंद्रह बरस लगेंगे । लेकिन एमफेसिस इस पर दिया जा रहा है । जोर इस पर हम दे रहे हैं । कैश क्राप्स भी पैदा करें और खाद्यान्न भी हम पैदा करें । हमारी इकोनोमी के लिए ये दोनों जरूरी हैं । प्रति एकड़ यील्ड हमारी बढ़े, इसके लिए हम लोग प्रयास कर रहे हैं ।

श्री तु० राम (सोनवरसा) : जो आगे बैठते हैं उनको आप बुलाते जा रहे हैं, हमारी तरफ आप देखते भी नहीं हैं । हम भी बोलने के लिए आये हैं, सिर्फ बैठने के लिए नहीं आये हैं । जरूर बोलूंगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप क्यों चिल्लाते हैं । कांग्रेस छोड़ दो, हम आप को समय देते हैं बोलने के लिए । कांग्रेस वाले आप को बोलने नहीं देंगे ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : ये अपनी पार्टी का समय ले रहे हैं । आप को क्या एतराज है ?

Shri Nath Pai: May I begin now? Has my hon. friend concluded his challenge?

The way the crisis has burst on this country this year in all its tragic dimensions shows the colossal failure of the food and agricultural policies of the Government for the past 18 years. This is a problem which has not come all of a sudden. This problem has been with us since 1943. I am quite sure that Shri C. Subramaniam knows that the first inquiry committee to examine this problem and to find out if any remedies exist and if so, how to apply them, was appointed by the then Viceroy of India in 1943.

16 hrs.

What the problem is is known. What its nature is is known. What its dimensions are are known. The remedy is known. Why do we fail then? How is it that every third or second year the problem visits us with all its tragic connotations and the tragic intonations which it brings along with it.

In the first place, can we put this problem in a better way than a recent summary which has been given in just less than five lines by Prof. Lindblom? The article from which I am quoting is in the latest issue of *Foreign Affairs*. I hope there are many in their party who will care to read something apart from their own speeches. Prof. Lindblom gives a summary of what is wrong with our agriculture.

> "We know why the grain was not more. Poor seeds. Exhausted soil. Little mechanisation. Crude tools. Primitive ploughs and bullocks too weak to pull heavier ones. Untrained farmers. Little capital investment in the land. Low repute of

manual labour. Caste rules that block imovation. Traditionalism. Ignorance. Inefficiency. Insecurity. Corruption. Apathy".

This is the list of what is wrong with agriculture in India. We know it all these years. We did not need a foreign expert, a professor, to come and tell us about this.

None-the-less the problem comes. Why does it come? One reason is this—I would like Shri Subramaniam to contemplate about it very seriously. He brought, we thought, a new dynamism, a new understanding, when he took over the portfolio. We have not still given up completely that he may succeed where many of his colleagues and predecessors have failed. I would ask him, is not the main cause this that in spite of 18 years—this reference to 18 years appears often; I know it is a hackneyed phrase, and I am not in love with any cliche, revolutionary or bourgeois, but we have to use this phrase because the problem has been with us all these years.....

Shri C. Subramaniam: Every year the number increases.

Shri Nath Pai: Every year the dimensions of it, instead of diminishing, get expanded. In spite of these 18 years, why does it happen? One reason is that in spite of their long cohabitation with this problem, they have not mastered it, they have not understood it. There is a drift about the policy of Government. The Government remain vacillating from policy to policy.

One single example. In 1947 what did we find? We were having controls. But suddenly controls were withdrawn in spite of the warning of two eminent economists who were then managing the Commodities. Prices Board—I mean Shri Gorwala and Prof. Gadgil. Prices shot up. We introduced controls. As soon as controls are introduced and things become all right we forget that it is a major problem of the country and there are no easy solutions to it. It is a hand-to-mouth policy that the Government try to evolve. It is something like this: once the house is on fire they begin to look for the implements to put it out. But once the fire is put out, they do not bother if it was really put out or it was only a semblance of the fire being put out. This is what keeps happening again and again.

The second deception is this. They set up targets estimating the demand in the country taking into the consideration the growth of population, and having done so, Government and their advisers, in a facile manner, persuade themselves that everything that could be done has been done, because they have set up the targets. Now, setting up a target is not achieving it. They set targets for every five year plan. But the targets are not hit. So at the end of the five year plan, he or his predecessor has been faced with a deficit.

It is no use saying that the problem is solved because in terms of targets, in terms of goals, in terms of objectives and aims the problem has been assessed and estimated. They have developed a capacity for deceiving themselves and misleading the country by saying that since the targets have been set—whatever may be happening with regard to implementation—the problem is solved, once the targets are formulated. This is in spite of the fact that in every Plan, there is a failure of 8—26 per cent in achievement

How one feels a little embarrassed, if not a little hurt, when in 1959 a Ford Foundation Expert Committee put it in these words. I do not like quoting foreign authorities, but here it is; there is a special embarrassment in this finding.

> "If foodgrains production increases no faster"— it is always inadequate—
>
> "then the present trend indicates that the gap between supply and demand in 1965 and 1966 will be about 28 million tons. A third plan target of 110 million tons must

[Shri Nath Pai]

be reached if the country is to go forward. In fact, greatly accelerated food production is necessary to prevent hunger and possibly, civil disturbance".

A clear warning was given by a team of foreign experts about what will be precisely happening in 1965 and 1966. We see every word proving true. The exact amount of the deficit that was then apprehended has come to be true. It is exactly what they anticipated. After all, they were not Indians. With this kind of failure, the tragic events which country witnessed in Kerala and in Bengal would be ineitable. There may be mischief; there may be a tendency to exploit the situation somewhere, but the basic fact, the basic failure, cannot be wished away with or explained away easily.

The other reason is this. This is something very disturbing. In spite of the talk we hear, there is a dangerous weakening of the authority of the Centre. The Centre today is not in a position to discipline the provincial satraps, the so-called Chief Ministers who have come to be the pillars and props of the Government. You believe in a single authority, but you are not able to enforce your mandate. You have to take into consideration the prejudices and parochial interests of those who are the props of the Government. This is a danger not only on the food front but to the very concept of national unity. Shri Subramaniam can go to the US and persuade President Johnson to give surplus wheat to us, but he cannot persuade Shri Ram Kishen to part with his wheat. He can go and ask Burma's Gen. Ne Win to part with scarce rice, but he cannot ask Shri Brahmananda Reddy to give rice to Maharashtra, Gujarat or Kerala. Here is a failure writ large in the gradual weakening of the authority of the Centre.

This is a political matter which is overflowing into the economic field. I know that Shri Subramaniam had evolved correct policies. I know that he could see the dangers and he was trying to face the situation and meet it. But then came the politician in him. As an experienced administrator, he knew the remedy, but the tactful politician in him—what could he do. He, of course, had to carry his provincial colleagues, who are the real prop of this Government, with him. But I warn him: so long as we do not do this, the food problem will not be solved.

Why do we ask for scutting of the zones? We know the dangers. Is this not one single Union to be treated as such? What happens today? It is sabotaging, it is undermining, it is dynamiting, the concept of national unity. Yesterday he replied to my simple question that it was in the wake of the holocaust in Calcutta that he had increased the ration in Calcutta, making it higher than anywhere else in the country. What is the implication of it? That is only under coercion that they will act and come on the right path, that there is a premium placed on violence in this country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I did not say that the increased quantum of ration in Calcutta is higher than anywhere else. I said the availability in Bengal, taking into account the internal production and what has been supplied from outside, is more. That does not mean that the distribution of ration in Calcutta is more. As a matter of fact, it is the same ration as anywhtre else.

Shri Nath Pai: I would like to say that the per head availability of rice in Calcutta, as claimed by the West Bengal Government is higher today than anywhere else. If it is a minor point, the basic point remains, that you rush and do things in the wake of this holocaust.

I would like them to see how acute is the problem today. I know there is a growing self-complacency which alarms me. Once the problem tends to become a little easier, we are likely

to slither back into the old habit of self-complacency. Shri Subramaniam, a shrewed and clever man, has been having a little quibbling and hair-splitting. Of course, he will accuse me of that.

I do not take any delight or joy in bringing figures and facts and pictures of Indians starving of death. I avoid it because that is not your failure; as a fellow-Indian it is my failure and I feel hurt by it. But can I turn my back on his juggling of the words starvation and malnutrition? What is the crude fact?

Here is a UNICEF report about it. I am quoting from Mr. Donald K. Farrs, the expert from UNICEF, a Canadian national who has retired after working for UNICEF programmes of applied nutrition in India since 1960. He says that the death rate in India this year would be higher than normal on account of famine conditions and resultant malnutrition, particularly in badly affected areas. He has talked of political reasons. He is an expert, he is not a political agitator, he is not left, right or even of the centre. He was here, this is what he has said.

I should not refer to consitituency matters in Parliament, I usually avoid it, I think the proper course is to tour, but I come from an area which lives on rice, and I saw the pathetic conditions only a fortnight back, and I had no reply to a widow coming and asking me with tears in her eyes this question. I do not want that a impression should get round that you will never get enough rice even though you are habituated to rice unless you are going into the holocaust of burning stations and all that. Is that what you want? You give in another tate 4½ kilos, but here people as much habituated to rice as the Kerala people or West Bengal people are condemned to a ration of 13/4 kilos per month. I am talking of Ratnagiri.

The woman said to me: "I have five mouths to feed. I am a widow, I have three children and an old mother. I get from Bombay from my son who works in a factory Rs. 8 per month." This is the problem which needs to be answered today, tomorrow, by me, by you, by all of us. And there are tens of thousands of them.

What are we going to do for them? The problem, therefore is not as simple as the Government is pretending.

Here is the simple thing that has been happening. You were giving your figures. I will be telling something to you what the experts say about our targets in irrigation, and what the truth is about irrigation. These are Government figures. The revised conception for the third plan was 100 million tons. Actual achievement, last year's best, was 88 million tons. This year it is 75 million tons or thereabout. The same thing about cotton, the same thing about oil seeds.

Some failures I understand are not within our control, but some things can be done and are not done. I will take a very simple example. Five different committees or six have gone into the issue of sufficient storage capacity. The Institute at Mysore told the country the shocking statistics that as much as 11 per cent. some say as much as 25 per cent, of the foodgrains are destroyed by rodents in this country. I do not know the exact figure.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Twenty per cent.

Shri Nath Pai: Twenty or 15, it is a sizable segment.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): One estimate is 20 per cent.

Shri Nath Pai: That is what I am saying. Nobody knows the exact figures, they are not scientifically assessed. So, I will not be dogmatic about this figure. But I would say that that shows the imperative necessity of controlling the rodent population and secondly increasing storage capacity.

[Shri Nath Pai]

Please listen to this list of respectable committees which demanded time and again, recommended that the requisite capacity be created in the country. From 1943 to 1964 there have been as many as 8 committees. Some of them are: The Foodgrains Policy Committee, the Famine Enquiry Commission, the Agricultural Prices Subcommittee, the Foodgrains Policy Committee, 1948, Government of India decision on Foodgrains Enquiry Committee. I am stopping because of paucity of time. All these recommended the minimum storage capacity that must be built in this country by the Government to hold these grains. And what happened?

The minimum would have been 5 million tons of silos to be built, storehouses and warehouses to be built. This was something which did not require priority from anywhere else except determination, it is the singular right of anybody to decide and determinedly follow it.

You showed great determination about a cause you believed in. Mr. Subramaniam resigned on an issue, about a cause which was dear to him. He proved that he was a great Tamilian. How much better if you had shown the same determination, that either you solve this problem or go out, not in the theatrical manner of some that your colleagues have done, but in a serious manner. The food problem of India can be mastered, solved. Other countries in the twentieth century have done it. I shall just briefly bring to his notice George Harrar's book, before I ask a question. He should look into that book *Struggle for the Conquest of Hunger*. And what has he to say? He says:

> "The simple truth is that we know enough today—now—to transform the food production of the world. So far as scientific knowledge is concerned, there is no longer any excuse for human starvation."

And he points out:

> "Twenty years ago Mexico's 20 million people averaged 1,700 calories a day. Today Mexico's 37 million people average 2,000 calories and they have a varied diet."

The population has almost been doubled, but the ration has not been cut. Their consumption standards also have expanded to the percentage of about 70, a respectable figure, by the use of new technology. You know the inputs, better seeds, better implements, better fertilisers, better credit, better marketing facilities—the remedies are known. Why do we keep then failing, and what are the likely consequences of this continued failure?

You tried and made a big effort, I am glad and I must congratulate you on the courage you showed. Having been confronted with the failure of agricultural and food policies over a period of time, which was not your failure, you were not restrained by dogmas. Foodgrains had to be imported. If we could get them from neighbouring countries, good; if not, from wherever that was available. You were not browbeaten, I think you showed courage in that. But that is not going to be the final solution. Even the Americans are getting wary of selling India foodgrains. Mr. Brown, in his confidential report to the President of the United States of America, warned the President, the Senate and the people of America, and the people of India, that we could not continually go on depending on the availability of surplus foodgrains from the American granaries. Their population is increasing, and they may need it. He has computed that 20 per cent of American surplus production is being consumed by India alone, and they may not be able to oblige India like that in future.

I would like to ask Mr. Subramaniam about this. These are failure of policy. We know, I need not repeat, the cause; we know the remedy. We have the

talent, we have even the administrative capacity, though the failure of the administration has been miserable. We lack the continued exercise of will, determination, discipline in tackling this problem.

You appointed the Food Corporation, but why did Mr. Pai resign? Very simple. You brought in a brilliant young man. I am not saying this because he is my name sake. I do not know the a, b, c about him. He is from another State, I believe. He is from Madras.

Shri C. Subramaniam: He is from Mysore.

Shri Nath Pai: I am from Konkan.

Shri C. Subramaniam: He also belongs to Konkan.

Shri Nath Pai: Many good men come from that area. We are a deficit area in terms of foodgrains, but not in producing good Indians. I know that. We have a plethora of them.

The reason given was that the Food Corporation was not allowed to function as it wanted to, independent of the Chief Ministers; the Food Corporation could not go and buy where it wanted, as it wanted, when it wanted. I think he will not contradict. This was the main thing. And today it continues too.

Then I come to rationing. On a long-term basis he should be prepared to take some unpleasant and temporarily unpopular decisions, rationing in the bulk of the urban areas and the deficit areas, not for a year, nor for two years, and it is no use going and telling Parliament again and again that it is going to cost, and it is going to take time. Were not 18 long years enough, and what is the cost of the Bengal Bandh and the Calcutta Bandh? Don't try to avoid, don't try to shirk the issues.

Frankly speaking, I require at least 20 solid minutes to make my submission, because I have not touched any of the aspects, and here is a massive Ministry. How many departments are there under him? I am glad you have brought them under one wing, but the results will have to be seen.

In conclusion, I will utter one warning. During the last confrontation with the Pakistan, we removed one of the canards against India. The canard against us used to be that five Indians did not make an equal of one Pakistani, but in the field of battle, we proved that one Indian is more than a match for anybody, but this victory in the field of battle will be whittled, scattered away, snatched away, destroyed, taken away, eroded, will fade away, if it is not proved in the factory and the field where grains are grown. So long as five Indian farmers are not to equal one American, one Australian or three Russians, the victory in the battle field of Punjab will be a pyrrhic victory. In the factory and in the fields, it will have to be proved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is the last sentence. I am going to quote, not a revolutionary for your benefit but the man who coined the word 'pragmatic', the father of pragmatic philosophy, Francis Bacon. That is a warning for you and perhaps for all of us. We cannot afford to take the food shortage in a complacent manner as we take it. Either the government is panicky or self-complacent; it is never serious, dedicated. You will have to take the middle course.

> "The matter of seditions is of two kinds: much poverty and much discontentment. And if this poverty and broken estate in the better sort be joined with a want and necessity in the poor people, the danger is imminent and great. For the rebellions of the belly are the worst."

I hope we have had enough of minor kind of disturbances. Still with courage and vision we can tackle but we

[Shri Nath Pai]

will have to be ready to disregard the pulls and the pressures of the provincial satrapies. Treat this country as one whole unit; take the remedy with courage in hand, untrammelled either by dogma or provincial pressures.

श्री तु० राम: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया । 18 साल के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान एक कृषि प्रधान देश रहते हुए भी अन्न की समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सका, यह तकलीफ़ की बात है । आखिर लाख कोशिश करने पर भी अपने लायक अनाज हम क्यों पैदा नहीं कर सके, इस पर आपको गहराई से देखना होगा कि गलतियां कहां हैं । आपने देश के अन्दर समाजवाद की बात चलाई और उसी सिलसिले में आपने हर स्टेट में लैंड सीलिंग, होल्ड-बन्दी करने की बात चलाई और जमींदारी प्रथा को खत्म किया, ताकि सरकार और किसानों के बीच सीधा सम्पर्क हो, हमारी कृषि नीति अच्छी हो सके, पैदावार बढ़ सके और ज्यादा जमीन वालों से जो उसको प्रोडक्शन को नहीं बढ़ाते हैं, जमीनें लेकर भूमिहीनों को जमीनें दे सकें । लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि नीति तो बनाई गई, पालिसी तो बनाई गई, सीलिंग तो किया गया, लेकिन उस सीलिंग के अन्दर कुछ भी फीलिंग नहीं थी । एक बालिश्त जमीन भी भूमिहीनों को बिहार स्टेट में नहीं मिली, उस पर भी आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि बिहार के अन्दर एक कानून बना—बटाईदारी का, यानी जिसके पास श्रम करने की शक्ति है, जिसके पास केवल दो-तीन एकड़ जमीन है, लेकिन उस के पास श्रम शक्ति दस एकड़ की है, वह बटाईदारी करके अपने जीवन को अच्छे ढंग से चला सके । लेकिन इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ, प्रोडक्शन फिर भी नहीं बढ़ी, बल्कि गिरी है, लाख कोशिश करने के बाद, भी, आधुनिक तरीके से खेती करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद भी आज प्रोडक्शन क्यों नहीं बढ़ रही है ?

मैं एक गांव के किसान का बच्चा हूं और पिछले 18 साल से मैंने बहुत से चमत्कार देखे हैं, वही किसान हैं, वही जमीनें देख रहा हूं जो बचपन में देखी थीं और स्वराज्य के पहले देखीं थीं, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि स्वराज्य के बाद डेवलपमेंट पर जो पैसा खर्च किया गया, एग्रीकल्चर के लिये जो पैसा खर्च किया गया, किसानों और गांव वालों को भी उसका कुछ हिस्सा मिला हो, कुछ लाभ पहुंचा हो, ऐसा मुझे तो देखने को नहीं मिला । बटाईदारी कानून का नतीजा क्या हुआ ? एक तरफ़ तो बटाईदारी के हक़ को मजबूत करने के लिये एक कानून बनाया गया बिहार में, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ सारे के सारे बटाईदार लोगों को बेदखल कर दिया गया और हुकूमत चुप बैठी रही । आप जानते हैं कि उत्तरी बिहार और बिहार के अन्दर लोग सिंचाई के लिये नेचर पर डिपेण्ड करते हैं, हां, अब कुछ इरिगेशन की सुविधायें वहां करने जा रहे हैं, अब प्रकृति पर निर्भर नहीं करना होगा, सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध होगा, खाद का प्रयोग करेंगे, लेकिन उन किसानों को जो जमीन पर मेहनत करते थे हटा दिया गया, बटाईदारों को वहां से हटा दिया गया और वे किसान जिनमें शक्ति नहीं है कि पूरी खेती कर सकें, जमीन पड़ी रहती है लेकिन वे बटाईदारों को नहीं देते । खास कर पिछड़े हुए लोग, हरिजन, भूमिहीन लोग ही बटाईदारी करके गुजर करते थे, लेकिन उनकी सारी जमीनें छीन ली गईं और इस तरह से आपका प्रोडक्शन रुक गया ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज भूमि नीति में, कृषि नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन करना होगा । आप अगर चाहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़े तो मेहनतकशों के हाथों में जमीन देनी होगी, जो मिट्टी से

मुहब्बत करते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जमीन आज उनकी है जो मिट्टी पर जाने में, मिट्टी पर काम करने से नफ़रत करते हैं, तो फिर ऐसी स्थिति में आप प्रोडक्शन कैसे चाहते हैं। श्रम करने की कोशिश किसी के पास है और जमीन किसी के पास है, तो फिर कैसे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, वह बढ़ नहीं सकता है। इसलिये एक इन्क्लाबी कदम, क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाये हुए, कृषि नीति में आप सफल नहीं हो सकते।

मुझे तो तकलीफ़ जब होती है जब पाकिस्तान का एटैक हुआ, हमला हुआ और पी० एल० 480, वह जो अमरीका का है, के सम्बन्ध में जब हमारे देश के ऊपर स्वाभिमान के खिलाफ़ बातें चलने लगीं तो हमारे देश के नेताओं ने अपील की कि साग और सब्जी पैदा करके खायेंगे, लेकिन हम तुम्हारे दबाव में नहीं आयेंगे, इस प्रकार का ऐलान किया गया। उसके बाद क्या हुआ कि कुछ एम० पी० लोगों ने अपने क्वार्टरों में साग-सब्जी लगाई और इस तरह से जो 100 रु० महीना वह बाजार वालों को देते थे, उस 100 रु० महीने का प्रोडक्शन अपने यहां ही कर लिया। लेकिन इससे तो समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं थी, मैं जब गांव में गया और वहां जाकर मैंने पूछा कि नेता लोगों ने जो एलान किया है कि देश के ऊपर संकटकालीन स्थिति आ गई है, देश की इज्जत और आबरू खतरे में है, तो क्या एग्रीकल्चर या कृषि आफिसर आपसे इस बारे में कुछ कहने के लिये गांव में आये थे, क्या आपको साग-सब्जियों की कुछ ऐसी फसलों के लिये जो जल्द से जल्द हो सकती हैं, उनके उगाने के बारे में कुछ नहीं बतलाया, तो गांव के किसानों ने कहा कि आज तक कोई भी आफिसर गांव में यह सब कहने के लिये नहीं आया। यह हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का एलान था, हमारे बड़े बड़े नेताओं का एलान था, उस आवाज से आवाज मिला कर हम को चलना है, लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश की यह स्थिति है कि संकल्प तो आप लेते हैं, प्रतिज्ञा तो करते हैं, बोल तो देते हैं, लेकिन कथनी और करनी में कोई सामंजस्य नहीं है। इसलिये चाहता हूं कि अगर आप देश की तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, तो मोह और माया को त्यागना होगा। इस देश को बनाने के लिये अब त्याग करने की आवश्यकता आई है--नेताओं और बड़े लोगों के लिये, तभी आप राष्ट्र को बचा सकते हैं, दूसरे देश के मुकाबले में अपने देश को खड़ा कर सकते हैं, नहीं तो यहां भूखे मरने की स्थिति पिछले 18 सालों से आती जा रही रही है और आगे भी 18 साल लग जायेंगे, यह स्थिति उसी प्रकार से बनी रहेगी।

कृषि में आमूल परिवर्तन करके ही आप अनाज को पैदा कर सकते हैं और देश की जो 45 करोड़ की आबादी है उसको खिला सकते हैं। इसलिये हमें आमूल परिवर्तन करने ही होंगे।

मैं कृषि के बाद अब सहकारिता पर आता हूं। सहकारिता क्या है ? आप यह देखते हैं, हमारे नेता लोग देखते हैं, आफिसर लोग देखते हैं कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेन्ट करके क्या हुआ ? जापान ने इतनी तरक्की की, अमुक-अमुक देशों ने तरक्की की, हम उनकी कापी करते हैं, लेकिन क्या कभी यह भी सोचा कि देश के अन्दर इसको चलाने वाले लोग कैसे हैं, कार्यकर्ता कैसे हैं ? आप जानते होंगे, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंडित जी कहते थे, हमारे आफिसर अपने को आफिसर न कह कर इस देश के सेवक कहें, हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री साहब तो इस बात को कह कर चले गये, लेकिन उनकी आत्मा को शान्ति नहीं मिलती होगी, क्योंकि अभी तक हम वफ़ादार होकर भी, सभ्य नागरिक होकर भी, आफिसर मनोवृत्ति को रखते हैं, किसानों के साथ सेवक के हिसाब से नहीं मिलते हैं, तो आज क्या हो रहा है ? क्या हाल है, इसको आप देखें। रजिस्टर पर आपने पांच हजार कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज दिखाई हैं। लेकिन असल में उन

[श्री तु० राम]

में से कितनी सही अर्थों में काम कर रही हैं, जो उद्देश्य इस मूवमेंट का है उसको पूरा कर रही हैं, यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है । इने गिने लोग ही इन कोग्रोप्रेटिव्ज को चला रहे हैं । आपके पास कार्यकर्त्ताओं की कमी है । आप इनको रजिस्टर करके कागजों पर तो दिखला देते हैं लेकिन यह नहीं देखते हैं कि वे काम भी ठीक तरह से कर रही हैं या नहीं कर रही हैं। जो इनका उद्देश्य है, उसको पूरा भी कर रही हैं या नहीं कर रही हैं, जो उसूल है, जो परपज है, वह भी हासिल हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है । हम कोग्रोप्रेटिव्ज का अपने देश में विस्तार करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन आप देखें कि ये काम भी ठीक ढंग से करें । इनका उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिये कि एक समूह मिल कर अपनी रोटी और रोजी का इन्तजाम करे, जो उसके सदस्य हैं, सब के हित का काम वहां हो और लोग कदम-ब-कदम मिला कर चलें । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि ये हमारे देश में पनपें और आप वाकई में सहायता करना चाहते हैं तो अगर दस कोग्रोप्रेटिव्ज भी हर प्रान्त में या जिले में बन जायें और वाकई में जिन के लाभ के लिए बनाई जायें उनका फायदा हो तो कोग्रोप्रेटिव मूवमेंट बड़ी लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकती है । लेकिन आज लोगों की इनके प्रति क्या भावनायें हैं? वे समझते हैं कि ये कर्जा दिलाने वाली संस्थायें हैं । यही भावना गांवों के अन्दर भी है । कर्जा लेने में भी जो कठिनाई होती है उसको भुक्तभोगी ही जानता है । इसको या तो आप कोग्रोप्रेटिव का जो अधिकारी है उससे पूछें या उसका जो मैम्बर है उससे पूछ कर देखें । होता यह है कि लोगों को एक टेबल से दूसरे टेबल पर चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं कर्ज प्राप्त करने के लिए और आखिर में उनको मिलता है आधा या एक चौथाई । बाकी का बीच में ही चला जाता है । देश में कुरप्शन का बोलबाला है, भ्रष्टाचार पनप रहा है । इस भ्रष्टाचार को भी आपको रोकना होगा । साथ ही साथ कोग्रोप्रेटिव्ज को आप कागजों तक ही सीमित न रखें । कागजी कार्रवाई पर ही आप सन्तोष मान कर न बैठ जायें । अगर आपने इनको कागज तक ही सीमित रखा तो धरती पर कब उतरेंगी और और किस तरह से लोगों को फायदा होगा । अगर आप इस कोग्रोप्रेटिव मूवमेंट को कामयाब बनाना चाहते हैं तो आप देखें कि सफेदपोश किसान जो हैं उनको ही इनसे लाभ न पहुंचे या दूसरे जो सफेदपोश लोग हैं उनको ही लाभ न पहुंचे बल्कि मामूली किसान जो हैं, जो मेहनत मजदूरी करते हैं उनको भी इन से लाभ पहुंचे ।

आप खेती में उन्नति करना चाहते हैं और उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । जापानी मैथड की बात भी आप करते हैं । आप लोगों को जापान आदि देशों में भी भेजते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जब आप किसानों में इस मैथड का प्रचार करने के लिए या कोई और प्रचार करने के लिये जायें तो किसान की भाषा में बात करें । यह भी कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों को, टाई बांधने वालों को, पेंट पहनने वालों को ही आप विदेशों में भेजें । जो फावड़ा नहीं उठा सकते हैं, जो हल लेकर जुताई नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनको आप विदेशों में भेज देते हैं। फटेहाल किसानों को जो खेती करते हैं, नहीं भेजा जाता है । उनको आप भेजें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें ।

श्री तु० राम : मैं साल में एक दो बार बोलता हूं, इस वास्ते मुझे पांच मिनट और दिये जायें ।

सामुदायिक विकास की बात की जाती है । उन्नत खेती, उन्नत बीज और हरियाणा के बैलों की बात भी की जाती है और इनके प्रयोग से उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात की जाती है । लेकिन आप देखें कि इनको प्रयोग में लाने के लिए कौनसी भूमि एक्वायर की जाती है । वैस्ट जो लैंड होती है, उसको एक्वायर किया

जाता है । पुरानी पद्धति से और पुरानी प्रणाली से जो किसान खेती कर रहे हैं, हजारों बरस से खेती करते आ रहे हैं उनकी एवेज पैदावार अधिक होती है जबकि उनके साधन सरकारी खेती की तुलना में कम हैं । उसकी बगल में ही आप हरियाणा के बैल, उन्नत बीज और उन्नत हल का प्रयोग करते हैं । कौन अभागा किसान होगा जो कि अपनी खेती की तरक्की न करना चाहता हो, जो कि अपनी खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाना न चाहता हो । लेकिन उसको साधन मुहैया नहीं किये जाते हैं । उसको जिन साधनों की आवश्यकता होती है उनका समय पर प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है । आप बढ़िया जमीन एक्वायर करके वैज्ञानिक ढंग से उसमें खेती करना चाहते हैं । आप क्यों नहीं मरुभूमि को लेते हैं ? उसको लेकर आप यह करके दिखायें कि इस तरह से इसमें पैदावार की जा सकती है । जो भूमि आप लेते हैं वह पहले से ही उर्वरा भूमि होती है और थोड़ी सी अगर उसमें मेहनत की जाए तो वह काफी अच्छी पैदावार करके आपको दे देती है । इससे किसान प्रभावित नहीं होता है । आप उसको प्रेरणा दें, आप उसकी शक्ति को मोबिलाइज करें आप उसमें हिम्मत पैदा करें और वह ईमानदारी से आपको पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ा कर बता देंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री एस० बी० पाटिल ।

श्री तु० राम : मैंने अभी समाप्त नहीं किया है । मैं यह...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

Shri S. B. Patil. As there are a large number of Members wishing to speak, I have no objection to sit beyond 6 O'clock.

Shri S. B. Patil (Bijapur South) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I am very thankful to you for having given me time to speak on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can sit beyond 6 O'clock. As long as Members are there to speak, I will sit, even beyond 6 O'clock.

Shri S. B. Patil: I am much thankful to the hon. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Shri Shyam Dhar Misra, for his speech and congratulate him for the various steps which they have undertaken or which they propose to undertake for the purpose of increasing food production within the country, within the limited resources.

I would try may best to review the situation as a practical agriculturist, mainly from the practical point of view. Agriculture in India is the biggest industry which is supporting 76 per cent of the total population.

16.36 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Sir, I want to know whether you will call those Members who are able to catch your eye, or you are bound down by the list which you already have and you will call from the list.

Mr. Chairman: Why should he presuppose my decision?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Good; that is what we want, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members from the Congress party not to take more than a maximum of ten minutes each, so that a number of hon. Members will be accommodated. Secondly, as far as hon. Members from the Opposition groups are concerned, they will have their time, but not a minute more.

Shri S. B. Patil: Agriculture contribute 50 per cent of the national income. The per capita land in our country works out to less than an acre in our country. Very little addition to the cultivable area is possible. We

[Shri S. B. Patil]

cannot depend upon findings more and more cultivable land for increased agricultural production. We have already reached the limits of available arable land. The only way for the country is to increase the per acre yield and to the extent possible by increasing the output per man-hour.

Then, despite our planning, India's progress has been the poorest in the whole world. During the three Five Year Plans, though the overall progress has been substantial, it has not kept pace with the population, the production target and the needs of the country. In the first Plan, the target of 3.8 per cent average annual growth rate was realised, but the agricultural growth in the second Plan rose by only 3.9 per cent annually, against the target of 5.5 per cent. In the third Plan, it rose only by 2.8 per cent annually against the target of six per cent.

The main reason for the failure to achieve the plan targets has been lack of systematic and detailed planning area by area, particularly at the village level. Food production in 1965-66 is expected to be only 74 million tons against the third Plan target of 100 million tons. Our failure in bringing about rapid increase in agricultural production in the face of the population explosion and rising incomes is leading to an economic crisis.

Sir, there are great possibilities and opportunities for increasing food production in our country by adopting new technological farming methods, better organisation and training. Fuller use of the existing irrigation facilities and available fertilisers and pest control methods are necessary in our country. By adopting the extension of rural education research, by adopting the extension of advisory services, by adopting adequate credit system, many advanced countries in the world, such as New Zealand, Australia, Japan, West Germany and U.S.A. have achieved a high level of production in the agricultural front. Only 14 per cent of the population in New Zealand work on land, but each farmer in New Zealand produces enough to feed about 96 people. In India, 78 per cent of the population work on land, but they cannot produce enough food to feed themselves.

The level of productivity in India is not comparable with the advanced countries of the world. The yield per heetare, i.e., 2-1/2 acres, of wheat and rice in the various countries are as follows (in quintals):—

	Rice	Wheat
Japan	52.6	25.4
Taiwan	33.1	20.7
U.A.R.	58.4	26.1
Australia	60.8	48.4
India	13.8	8.9

For increasing the yield per acre, I want to make the following suggestions. Firstly, seeds responsive to heavy doses of fertilisers should become available in large quantity. Secondly, adequate irrigation facilities should be provided. Thirdly, requisite quantities of fertilisers for optimum application to the land should be made available. The low per-acre yield in India is mainly due to low fertility of our land. It is estimated by experts that one ton of nitrogenous fertilisers put in the land produces additional 10 tons of foodgrains. Application of adequate quantities of fertilisers to the land is the only effective means for increasing production.

Our objective must be to achieve self-sufficiency in food within our country, within the limited resources of our own in order to feed our population. Dependence on PL-480 imports is not only bad for the economic development of our nation, but it undermines also our self-confidence and self-respect. We must stand on our own legs and a beginning has to be made now towards self-sufficiency.

The deficit of about 8 per cent in our food production is possible to make good the deficit provided the Government can make an all-out effort sincerely. The success of food production targets depends on irrigation, supply of fertilise s at reasonable rates, improved and high-yielding varities of seeds and adequate and timely credit to the farmers.

I now come to the programme of high-yielding varieties of food crops. The entire strategy centres on high-yielding varities of crops like Taichung Native No. 1 and 65 in paddy, Mexican Sorara 64 wheat, hybrid jowar, bajra and maize. These varieties have a build up based on scientific data.

Both in our experimental stations and in the fields of progressive farmers, it has been possible to produce more than 2 tons of wheat or jowar or maize or bajra per acre by using hybrid seeds or Mexican wheat 64 seeds. In my own farm, I produced 41 quintals of hybrid jowar in one acre, including the *ratoon* one. As far as the production potential is concerned, the future is one of hope and optimism. This programme will add another 25 million tons to our food production and wipe out our food deficit by 1970-71, according to the Ministry's report. There are 62 million acres in India with good irrigation facilities and it should not be difficult to produce a minimum of 2 tons of foodgrains per acre in such areas provided the requisite inputs are available.

However, I am not happy with the prices fixed by the various States at the producer's level. The low prices for his produce at the cost of the farmer will not bring increased food production. The farmer must be guaranteed a remunerative price for his produce. The next step must be to make things cheaper for the agriculturist so that he could agree to bring down the prices of his produce to a level within the resources of the common people.

Food must be treated as a national subject and the whole nation must be treated as one zone. No one should have the right to hold up others.

Lastly, I welcome the expressed policy of the Government to achieve self-sufficiency in food by using high-yielding varieties of seed by the end of the fourth plan through a detailed programme of action.

With these words, I support the demands.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में खाद्य समस्या बड़ी जटिल है और यह सरकार की कुछ गलत नीतियों के कारण जटिल बन गई है। सरकार के जो आंकड़े एकत्र करने के तरीके हैं यह बड़े गलत तरीके हैं और यह वास्तविकता से बिलकुल परे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री अभी जब विदेश की यात्रा पर गई थीं तो लन्दन में एक संवाददाता को उन्होंने बताया इविनिंग स्टेंडर्ड अखबार निकलता है, उसमें छपा है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि भारत में खाद्य समस्या कोई जटिल समस्या नहीं है। यह जटिल बनाई गई है। तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय जो आंकड़े बताते हैं कि 140–150 मीटरिक टन खाद्यान्न की कमी है, प्रधान मंत्री का वक्तव्य और खाद्य मंत्री का वक्तव्य इन दोनों में कितना अन्तर है, इनमें से कौन सा सही माना जाये ? परन्तु हमारी सरकार ने आज जो नीति अपनायी है, हम ने देखा कि केरल के अन्दर अनाज की कमी थी और उनके आन्दोलन करने के बाद उन्हें अनाज पहुंचाया गया, तो सरकार स्वयं चाहती है कि लोग आन्दोलन करें, लोगों में उत्तेजना हो, लोग तोड़ फोड़ करें तब उसके बाद उन्हें खाने को दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : मैं माननीय वक्ता से प्रार्थना करूं कि जो बहस हो चुकी हो उसको अलग रखकर नयी बातें कहने की

[सभापति महोदय]

कोशिश करें तो उसमें आपको ज्यादा फायदा होगा । यह बातें कही जा चुकी हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी नीति बिलकुल दोषपूर्ण है । उस के कारण यह समस्या देश में पैदा हुई है । आज सरकार इस बात पर जोर देती है कि विदेशी खाद इस देश में लायी जाये और उसके द्वारा काफी पैदावार बढ़ायी जाये । मैं आप को बताऊं कि विदेशी खाद का उदाहरण अमेरिका के सामने है कि इस खाद के कारण जमीन कितनी जल गई, कितनी खराब हो गई ? दो चार साल तो अच्छी उपज हुई, परन्तु उसके बाद जमीन पैदावार के काबिल नहीं रह जाती । अगर मंत्री महोदय यह चाहते हैं कि उनके मन्त्रित्व काल में दो चार साल तो अधिक अनाज पैदा हो और बाद में आने वाली पीढ़ी उनका मुंह देखती रहे, वह कुछ भी पैदावार न कर सके तो उसके बारे में तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है लेकिन मंत्री जी को अपनी नीति कुछ ऐसी बनानी चाहिए जिसमें भविष्य के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए । आज हम को उत्पादन, वितरण और मूल्य इन तीनों बातों पर विचार करना है । उत्पादन के लिए किन किन चीजों की आवश्यकता है देश के अन्दर और कौन सी आवश्यकता काश्तकार की हमें पूरी करनी है, यह हमें देखना है । हमें उसको खाद देनी चाहिए, उर्वरक, कम्पोस्ट, हरी खाद और बीज तथा पानी यह तीन चार चीजें बहुत आवश्यक हैं सभापति महोदय, लेकिन सरकार खाद अगर देगी और पानी उसने नहीं दिया तो उसका यह काम भी बड़ा दोषपूर्ण रहेगा । यह जो विदेशी खाद होती है जो मशीनों से बनाई जाती है, इसी पर हमें निर्भर नहीं रहना है । ऐसी स्थिति हमारे यहां पदा नहीं होनी चाहिए कि हम खाद के लिए भी बदेशों की तरफ देखें । हमारे देश में जो खाद पदा होती है, विशेषकर हरी खाद, उस पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम मोटे अनाज का क्षेत्र बनाने जा रहे हैं—पंजाब, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश । यह अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इन तीन स्थानों का ही क्यों एक क्षेत्र बनाना चाहते हैं ? आप सारे देश का क्यों नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं ? इस के एक मोटे उदाहरण-स्वरूप मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि इस जोन प्रथा से हमें कितनी हानि हुई है ? राजस्थान को हम देखें । वहां 6 लाख टन चना रुका हुआ है । 6 लाख टन चना पड़ा पड़ा सड़ गया किसी काम में नहीं आया और वह मिट्टी के भाव मिट्टी में मिलाया जा रहा है । यह जो आप की क्षेत्रीय प्रणाली है इस जोन प्रथा को खत्म करना चाहिए ।

दक्षिण के जो चार प्रान्त हैं उस के लिए भी कुछ लोगों ने चर्चा की थी कि दक्षिण के इन चार राज्यों के लिए चावल के लिये एक क्षेत्र बनाया जाये उनका एक जोन बनाया जाये । लेकिन माननीय मंत्री इस बात से इंकार कर गये क्योंकि वह नहीं चाहते थे कि वहां पर जोन तोड़े जायें और चार प्रान्तों का एक जोन बनाया जाये । माननीय मंत्री जो मद्रास से आते हैं और मद्रास के ही हमारे कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष हैं यह दोनों ही नहीं चाहते हैं कि इन चारों प्रान्तों का एक जोन बनाया जाये । मद्रास के मुख्य मंत्री की असहमति के कारण क्षेत्र नहीं बन रहा है । मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि आंध्र में 80 रुपये क्विंटल चावल बिकता है, मद्रास में 85 रुपये क्विंटल, मैसूर में 125 रुपये क्विंटल और केरल में 200 रुपये क्विंटल बिकता है । इस का क्या कारण है ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र का क्या केरल में वर्चस्व नहीं है या केरल के लोग काफ़ी धनी हैं इस कारण से आप उन्हें 200 रुपया क्विंटल देते हैं और माननीय मंत्री जहां से चुन कर आये हैं उन्हें आप 85 रुपया क्विंटल देते हैं ? क्या कारण है इतना मंहगा देने का ? केवल

राजनीतिक स्वार्थ और अपने चुनाव का उल्लू सीधा करने के लिए ऐसा किया जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस चीज को खत्म करें। चूंकि मद्रास के मुख्य मंत्री नहीं चाहते और कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष भी वहां के हैं इसलिए केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंत्री ने उन के दबाव में आ कर इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया। अब दिन पर दिन केन्द्र मुख्य मंत्रियों के दबाव में आता जा रहा है। केन्द्र पर मुख्य मंत्री हावी होते जा रहे हैं। मुख्य मंत्रियों के आदेश पर केन्द्रीय शासन चलता जा रहा है।

जयपुर में कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ। वहां पर एक प्रस्ताव पास किया गया कि सारे देश में जो जोन प्रथा है उसे समाप्त किया जाये। यह बात तय हो गयी। उस के बाद यहां आने पर मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ। उस के दबाव में आकर फिर से इस बात को कह दिया कि भाई हम जोन तोड़ना नहीं चाहते। उसका दुष्परिणाम हम देख ही रहे हैं कि कहीं तो चना पड़ा सड़ रहा है और दूसरी जगह इस प्रकार की कठिनाई अनुभव की जा रही है लेकिन माननीय मंत्री चुप बैठे हैं।

मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आज उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हम ने कितनी प्रगति की है ? इन तमाम सालों में हम ने जो इस दिशा में प्रगति की है उससे हमें अधिक प्रगति करनी चाहिए थी। इस के लिए सरकार ने कुछ योजना बनाई है। उस के लिए कुछ पैकेट्स बनाये हैं, कुछ स्थानों पर खेती के काम पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ खेतों को ही पैकेज प्रोग्राम के लिये चुनने की बजाय अच्छा हो कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा खेती की पैदावार सभी जगह बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाय। आप केवल कुछ पौकेट्स ही क्यों बनाते हैं ? आप सारे देश में ही इस काम को क्यों नहीं चालू करते हैं ? आप का कहना है कि हम ट्रैक्टर्स से खेती करेंगे लेकिन आप के पास ट्रैक्टर्स पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं हैं। जिन काश्तकारों के पास थोड़ी थोड़ी जमीन है 20, 25 और 30 बीघे है वह ट्रैक्टर्स नहीं खरीद सकते हैं उन्हें अच्छे बैलों की जोड़ी चाहिये। आज अच्छे बैलों की जोड़ी मिलती नहीं है। पशुधन की देश में रक्षा व उन्नति हो इस बारे में हम ने अनेकों प्रश्न कई कई बार पूछे है। यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि पशुधन का नाश हो रहा है। काफी तादाद में बल काटे जाते हैं। हमारे देश में आज दुर्भाग्यवश ऐसे देश-द्रोही भी मौजूद है जो गायों और बैलों को चराने के नाम से पहाड़ों में ले जाते हैं और वहां से तिब्बत में बेच देते हैं। राजस्थान पंजाब और सौराष्ट्र से पशुओं की निकासी हो रही है और गायों को पहाड़ों पर ले जाकर तिब्बत में बेचने का धंधा करते हैं और देश से पशुधन समाप्त होता जा रहा है। हालत यह है कि जो गाय 400 रुपये में मिलती है वहां जाकर वह 1000 रुपये में पड़ती है। इस तरह का बिजिनैस वह लोग करते हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने विदेशों से डेढ़ करोड़ टन अनाज मंगाया है। क्या आप ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि विदेश से जो गेहूं आयेगा उस का असर यहां के काश्तकारों ने जो अनाज पैदा किया है उन के मूल्यों पर नहीं पड़ेगा ? आज सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि यहां के जो काश्तकार हैं उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में उन की उपज के उचित मूल्य मिलें, लाभकर मूल्य मिलें। उन की पैदावार के दाम ठीक ढंग से मिलने चाहिएं इस बात की ओर सरकार ध्यान दे। अगर किसानों को उनकी उपज के उचित दाम मिलेंगे तो हमें आशा है कि काश्तकार काफी अच्छे ढंग से पैदावार करेगा। लेकिन आज देश में उतनी कमी नहीं है जितनी कुछ राजनीतिक लोगों ने जानबूझ कर बनाई हुई है। मेरा विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जोन प्रथा को खत्म कर ही देंगे। कुछ लोगों ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की है कि जोन खत्म कर दिये गये तो अनाजों

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

के मूल्य बढ़ जायेंगे। अब मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि गुड़ पर प्रतिबंध लगा था। उत्तर प्रदेश में जिस भाव से गुड़ मिलता था उस से ज्यादा भाव राजस्थान में उस का बनता था और राजस्थान में जिस भाव से गुड़ बिकता था उस से ज्यादा मूल्य में गुजरात में वह मिलता था। जब आप ने उस का प्रतिबंध तोड़ा तो पहले कुछ दिनों तक तो कठिनाई जरूर हुई लेकिन आज क्या हालत है? शुरू शुरू में तो कुछ दिन कठिनाई महसूस होती है लेकिन बाद में उसकी समस्या समाप्त हो गयी। हो सकता है कि कुछ दिन लोगों को मंहगे भाव से मिलने में कठिनाई होगी लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि मंहगे भाव पर ही मिले लेकिन उसको ठीक प्रकार से और समय पर तो मिल जाता है।

मैं एक अन्य बात कहना चाहता हूं। आप ने जो राशन लागू किया है उस में काफी पक्षपात किया है। अब जो शारीरिक परिश्रम करने वाले लोग हैं और जो दफ्तर में लिखने पढ़ने वाले लोग हैं उन के भोजन की मात्रा में अन्तर होता है क्या इस का अनुभव सरकार को नहीं है? लेकिन मुझे तो इस बात का अनुभव है कि दोनों वक्त शारीरिक परिश्रम करने वाले और कलम का काम करने वाले इन दोनों में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। इस अन्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन्हें राशन देना चाहिए। मेरा कहना है कि जहां राशन लागू किया है वहां पूरा राशन दिया जाय। कम से कम 3400 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति सप्ताह राशन देना चाहिए।

अब काश्तकारों को कर्जा देने की जहां तक बात है उन्हें सस्ती दर पर कर्जा दिया जाये। किसानों को कर्जे की जरूरत है। सहकारी समितियां दे नहीं पाती। तकावी थोड़ी है। जरूरत है कि गांवों में बैंकों की शाखायें खोली जायें साथ ही किसान को फसल का पूरा मूल्य दिया जाये। तकावी जो कम है उसे बढ़ाया जाय ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उस का लाभ ले सकें। गांवों में बैंकों की अधिक से अधिक शाखायें खोली जायें। मैं माननीय मंत्री से कहूंगा कि आज किसानों की जो जरूरत है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन की जो सहूलियतें हैं और उन्हें जो चीजें देनी चाहिएं वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में उन्हें हमें सुलभ करानी चाहिएं। खेती के क्षेत्र को हमें अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिए। आज खेती के अन्दर क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए इस बात की मांग देश में काफी जोरों से है। जब पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण किया उस समय कितनी गति के साथ हम ने उस से मुकाबला करने के लिए सभी प्रकार के साधन जुटा कर देश की जनता को तैयार किया। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसी गति के साथ उसी बार लैविल पर यह खेती का काम हाथ में लिया जाये। आज जितनी भी बंजर या पड़ती जमीन पड़ी है उसे जोत कर कृषि योग्य बनाया जाये और सभी स्थानों में खेती होनी चाहिए। अधिक से अधिक लोग खेती में लगें। आज देश में बेकारी है और वह भी इस तरह से हल हो जायेगी।

माननीय मंत्री का मंत्रालय पशुधन से सम्बन्धित है और मैं वर्षों से चली आ रही उस पुरानी मांग को आज फिर दुहराना चाहता हूं कि गौवध देश में नहीं होना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन् के एक माननीय सदस्य पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने काफी अर्सा पहले इस सदन् में कहा था कि 1947 के पश्चात् पौने 8 अरब रुपये का दूध कम हो रहा है। पौने 8 अरब रुपये की हानि इस देश में हुई है। मैं यह पुनः मांग दोहराता हूं कि यह गऊ वध होना ही नहीं चाहिए और वह कानून द्वारा बंद किया जाये। आज न तो हर एक काश्तकार के पास ट्रैक्टर्स खरीदने की ताकत है और दूसरे छोटी छोटी जमीनों में ट्रैक्टर्स काम भी नहीं देते। इसलिए किसानों के लिए आसानी पर बैलों की जुताई ही सबसे

अच्छा साधन है । माननीय सदस्यों ने भी यहां पर बहुत सी बातें कही हैं कि जो काश्तकार अपने बैलों की जोड़ी से काश्त करते हैं वह ज्यादा अन्न पैदा करते हैं । इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि आपके द्वारा उन्हें अच्छे बैलों की जोड़ी का साधन प्रदान किया जाये ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग बैलों की जोड़ी के आधार पर खेतीबाड़ी करें और उत्पादन में वृद्धि करें । काफ़ी तादाद में इस देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जिन काश्तकारों ने काफ़ी परिश्रम करके खेती में उन्नति की है लेकिन आप उन्हें उस के लिए प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहते और उन्हें अच्छे बीज, खाद व पानी की बढ़ी हुई सुविधाएं नहीं देना चाहते ।

राजस्थान के पास का इलाक़ा एक ऐसा इलाक़ा है जहां अभी कुछ दिन पहले अमरीका के एक विशेषज्ञ आये थे और उन्होंने पानी की समस्या को वहां पर देखा था । उन्होंने देखा कि यहां एक कुआं खोदने के लिए टेयू ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए 15–16 हजार रुपया खर्च होता है । उन्होंने राय दी कि यदि 15–16 लाख रुपये यहां खर्च किये गये तो पाइप लाइन से राजस्थान में पानी 15–16 करोड़ रुपये की लागत में आने का अनुमान है ।

यह जो सारा 15–16 करोड़ रुपया आपका पाइप लाइन से राजस्थान में पानी लाने पर लगेगा वह वहां की एक साल की पैदावार में ही वह तमाम आपका रुपया वसूल हो सकता है लेकिन सरकार इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देती । केवल ट्रैक्टरों की ओर ध्यान देने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है । किसानों को अधिक उपज करने के लिए पानी चाहिए, अच्छे बीज चाहिएं, हरी खाद चाहिए । बजाय इसके कि हम अपने देशवासियों का पेट भरने के लिए विदेशों से भीख मांगते रहें हमें उसे खत्म करना चाहिए और किसानों को देश में अधिक अन्न उपजाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन और सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान करनी चाहिएं ।

राजस्थान, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश, ये तीन-चार ऐसे प्रान्त हैं, जो काफ़ी तादाद में अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आप काश्तकारों को प्रोत्साहन दीजिये, उन्हें पानी दीजिये ।

मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरा भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुना है और अपना वक्तव्य देते समय जो मैंने सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर अमल करेंगे और मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देंगे ।

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): Mr. Chairman, there is hardly any member in this House who would disagree with Shri Kachhavaiya in his hope that there would be self-sufficiency in our food targets if only we would be able to supply water to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and certain other areas which are not able to do their best.

I have been carefully listening to the speeches made today and yesterday and, for the matter of that, I have been doing it for the last fifteen years, and it is not merely in the budget estimates that we discuss the problems of food and agriculture; there is hardly a session every year when, for some reason or other, the food situation in the country does not come in for discussion.

I have tried to understand the problem of food and agriculture and I have been a close student of the subject for nearly over two decades. The other day Shri Subramaniam, while speaking in Coimbatore, made an observation, and I hope he was correctly reported. He said:

> "We cannot be depending on food imports always and it is a matter of shame that we have still to accept outside help to get over the food crisis."

He said:

> "The recent crisis was the final warning to the country to set

[Shri Rajeshwar Patel]

matters right and, if this occurred again, there would be chaos and utter confusion."

He is bold enough to make this bold statement. But, many a time, a large number of his predecessors have indulged in similar observations. So, Shri Nath Pai need not have taken the trouble of quoting some American writers as to what hunger may mean to this country. He must be fully aware of the fact that chaos is the only thing following failure on food front.

The question that I ask myself is whether this so-called recent crisis was necessary to awaken us into any kind of activity. I thought that the 1943 famine of Bengal was a pointer in this direction. We have been in charge of the affairs of this country and it is expected of any country, particularly an agricultural nation like India, that before we start dreaming about, or thinking in terms of, atom bombs and other things, we shall at least have taken a little good care about the basic requirements of the people who inhabit this country.

A few minutes back Shri Shyam Dhar Misra gave us, rather regaled us I should say, with facts and figures. He said that we have already achieved an irrigation capacity of 195 million acres.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Irrigation potential.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: How much have you reached?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: 90 million.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: If 90 million acres of land have really irrigation facilities, I fail to understand why should this country be producing only 84 million tons.

Here I would like to make a reference to Bihar. A request was made to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar, when he was the Development Commissioner, to find out what are the tanks and other water resources in one particular district, Gaya, which have gone out of use because they have not been taken care of when we took the reins of this Government. He conducted a very thorough survey and came to the conclusion that Rs. 500 crores would be needed to put those sources of irrigation back in order. So, we can realise that while we propose through these grandiose schemes, river valley projects, to add to the irrigation potential of this country, we have been sadly neglecting the existing sources of irrigation.

Some hon. Members have suggested that in view of the failure of the Government, both at the Centre and in the States, to get the plans implemented, it is necessary that some effort should be made to decentralise agriculture. The point that I want to urge upon the Government is that decentralisation, as it is understand today, is not the remedy. The remedy that I may suggest may sound almost foolish to the all-knowing persons on the Treasury Benches and the Agriculture Ministry, but I would still venture to suggest that if only the Government of India and the State Governments withdrew themselves from the field of agriculture, if they ceased to be the instructors and guides of peasants, who any time know better than any one of them or all of them put together, if they only withdrew themselves and let the people help themselves, by giving them the wherewithal, by providing them with required credit, the result will be startling. There are hardly a few thousand mills and factories in this country. We have umpteen sources for financing them. Do we realise that there are 7 crores of factories in our farms, there are 7 crores of families and the pittance of credit that is made available to them through all kinds means reach only those who do

not need that credit, when it is distributed through the agencies of the State Government as taccavi loans or credit to the co-operative societies? It does not mean anything to 90 per cent of the farmers of this country.

Shri Misra was proud to impress upon this House that agriculture alone was responsible for an exchange earning of the tune of nearly Rs. 500 crores a year. That is in spite of you. If they had been producing and earning foreign exchange, it is in spite of the Government of India's best efforts to thwart all the efforts of the poor farmers.

We forget that the real problem of this country is not production, is not fertilizer; it is the question of emphasis, it is the question of recognition. All these years we have been trying to build up, what I call, the extension of Europe, the European culture, urban India, big industries; the little man is hardly of any concern for us. The other day Shri Mehr Chand Khanna was proudly saying—and none of them objected to that—that the Government has decided that Delhi will be a beautiful city and the *jhuggiwallas* must go and that the Government is going to follow and achieve its objective. Well and good. He is welcome to do whatever he likes. The little urchins, the sons of these labourers, who are helping the building up of the air-conditioned mansions in which you and I work, they may as well be exposed to the hot sun and hot wind of Delhi; it is none of his concern. But how do they happen to trek into these cities? Why do they come here? Unemployment that prevails in the rural side is the real cause. It is not that they want to be here to be treated like rats and unwanted animals and so they throng big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

So, the question is that the Government should decide whether it is the urban India, the big industries, that we are pledged to build or we have to build the villages. If Gandhiji's dream to make India and Indian Swaraj meaningful has any idealism and any appeal left to this Government and to ourselves, we will have to make up our mind that we have to do everything to see to it that the rural man, who not only produces food but also fibres and other raw material for the factories on which the town-dwellers are prospering, who are the hardest working people—90 per cent of the prosperity even today can be traced only to their effort—should have a square deal. It is time that we withdraw ourselves from spheres to which we do not belong, where we do not have to teach anything and have to learn everything. Not only that, I have not the least doubt in my mind that the farmers of India, leave alone their being abler than the agricultural graduates that we are producing by the hundreds every year, are abler than any farmer anywhere in the world. If you do not provide them with adequate credit, do not expect anything from them.

श्री सुमत प्रसाद (मुजफ्फरनगर) : आपने जो मुझे समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आभार प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूं । हमारे कृषि मंत्री ने हाउस में एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिस में उन्होंने गहूं की कीमतें निर्धारित की थीं । उन्होंने एक उसूल रखा है और वह यह है कि कीमत ऐसी होनी चाहिये जो किसान के लिए रिम्युनरेटिव हो और जो कंज्यूमर के मीन्ज के अन्दर हो । मैं समझता हूं कि इन दोनों में तालमेल रखना मुश्किल है । मुश्किल यह है कि आज इनफ्लेशन का दबाव है । रुपये की कीमत रोजमर्रा गिर रही है । किसान के दृष्टिकोण से पिछले साल जो एक मुनासिब कीमत थी, रिम्युनरेटिव कीमत थी वह आज रिम्युनरेटिव कीमत नहीं है और जो आज रिम्युनरेटिव कीमत होगी वह अब से छः महीने बाद रिम्युनरेटिव कीमत नहीं होगी । इस वास्ते जब तक इस समस्या को हल नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक खाद्यान्न की समस्या या प्लानिंग की समस्या को आप हल नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

[श्री सुव्रत प्रसा]

एक बात से मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ । पिछले साल 88 मिलियन टन का प्रोडक्शन हुआ । अगर मैं गलती नहीं कर रहा हूं तो 7.3 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट हुआ । उसके बावजूद भी मुल्क में कमी की ही आबोहवा थी । तमाम स्टेट्स गल्ले की मांग कर रही थीं और उनकी इस मांग को हमारी सरकार पूरा नहीं कर पा रही थी । जब पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ हिन्दुस्तान पर तो चाहे पैट्रियोटिज्म के मोटिव से कहिये या इस ख्याल से कि लड़ाई का समय है और इस समय में अन्न को बाहर निकाला जाये, गल्ले की कोई कमी बाकी नहीं हुई । आज भी पिछला बचा हुआ गल्ला बाहर आ रहा है । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि गल्ले की कमी तो जरूर है लेकिन जिस दाम पर आप चाहते हैं कि किसान गल्ला दे उस दाम पर गल्ला देने के लिए किसान तैयार नहीं है । जिस अनुपात से और चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं उसी अनुपात से वह उसकी कीमत भी लेना चाहता है । आपने बैस्ट क्वालिटी के गेहूं की कीमत 62 रुपये फी क्विंटल मुकरर की है । मैंने लोगों से बातचीत की है । मुझे पता चला है कि 28 से 30 रुपये से कम में चालीस किलो अच्छे किस्म का गेहूं बाजार में नहीं मिलेगा । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि खाद्य मंत्री इस बात पर गौर करें कि बजाय इसके कि इसको एक रिम्युनरेटिव प्राइस का नाम दिया जाये आप एक मिनिमम प्राइस सपोर्ट रखें ताकि अगर मार्केट उससे नीचे जाती है तो उस कीमत पर गल्ला खरीदा जा सके ।

पिछले साल जैसा मैंने कहा है 88 मिलियन टन पैदा होने के बावजूद भी गल्ले की कमी थी । आपकी रिपोर्ट में दर्ज है कि मार्किट एराइवल्ज कम हुई । क्यों कम हुई और यह गल्ला कहां गया इस पर आपको जरूर विचार करना चाहिये ।

जिस विषय की आज चर्चा की जा रही है पंडित जी के जमाने में भी इसी तरह से उसकी चर्चा चली थी । उस वक्त वह कहते थे कि एक सौ मिलियन एकड़ ऐसी भूमि है जिसके लिए एब्योर्ड रेनफाल है या जिस के लिए इरिगेशन के साधन हैं और उस में इंटेसिव फार्मिंग किया जाये तो यह समस्या हल हो जायेगी । 1948 या 1950 में आपकी ग्रो मोर फूड कैम्पेन चली थीं । उस वक्त की भी ऐसी ही स्पीचिज हैं प्रोग्राम और पालिसी तो आप की ठीक है । लेकिन जो इम्प्लेमेंटेशन है वह डिफैक्टिव है । गल्ले की पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई पहुंचाना सैंटर का काम है । यह ड्यूटी उन्होंने अपने ऊपर ली थी । जो गल्ले के वितरण का काम है, यह स्टेट्स पर छोड़ा था । गल्ला ज्यादा उपजाने के प्रोग्राम का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, इस पालिसी को इम्प्लेमेंट करने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है यह स्टेट्स का काम है । कम्युनिटी डिवलपमेंट का काम भी अब आपके अधीन आ गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हर एक स्टेट में दो तीन सैंटर्ज आप विजिट करें और सरप्राइज विजिट्स ये हों और देखें कि क्या जो आपकी आर्गेनाइजेशन है उस में कहीं किसी की कोई जिम्मेदारी है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि किसी की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । जो ब्लाक का प्रमुख है उसके पास फाइनेंसिस नहीं है और न कोई स्टाफ उसकी रिस्पांसिबिलिटी है । जो जिला परिषद का अध्यक्ष है, उसकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । जो एग्रिकलचरल आफिसर्स हैं वे अपने आफिसों में बैठते हैं । इस तरह से यह काम चलने वाला नहीं है । जो आप स्कीम्ज बनाते हैं उनके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन की जिम्मेदारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर, ब्लाक लेवल पर और हर एक अफसर पर जब तक न डाली जाये और यह न कहा जाये कि यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है कि इसको आप पूरा करें, तब तक आपका काम नहीं चल सकता है । अगर कोई अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने में असफल रहता है तो उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिये और जिस आदमी ने अच्छा काम किया हो, उसके

काम का एप्रिशिएशन होना चाहिये, उसको उसका रिवार्ड मिलना चाहिये । अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो आपकी गाड़ी आगे चल सकती है ।

एक मौके पर हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही थी । उन्होंने कहा था कि असल प्राबलैम यह है कि जिन किसानों के पास दो दो या तीन तीन एकड़ भूमि है, उसकी उपज को कैसे बढ़ाया जाये । हमारे देश में कसरत इन लोगों की है जिनके पास बहुत थोड़ी भूमि है । बड़े बड़े फार्म जिनके पास हैं, उनकी तादाद बहुत थोड़ी है । लेकिन ये जो थोड़ी थोड़ी भूमि के मालिक हैं इनके पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में साधन नहीं हैं । ऐसा न हो कि ये दर-ब-दर की ठोकरें खाते फिरते रहें । इनके लिए ठीक समय पर साधनों का इंतजाम होना चाहिये । जो सम्बन्धित आदमी है उसकी यह ड्यूटी होनी चाहिये कि वह यह देखे कि साधन सब के सब इनके पास पहुंचे । अगर उनको साधन सुलभ कर दिये जायें तो अवश्य हमें अपने प्रयत्नों में कामयाबी मिल सकती है ।

जो प्लानिंग है इसका डिस्ट्रिक्ट एक यूनिट होना चाहिये । डिस्ट्रिक्ट में फिर ब्लाक यूनिट होना चाहिये । जितने विल्लेज लेवेल वर्कर हैं, ब्लाक डिवेलेपमेंट वर्कर हैं या एग्रिकलचर आफिसर हैं उनको हर एक विल्लेज के बारे में मालूम होना चाहिये कि उस विल्लेज में किस किसान को किस चीज की जरूरत है, किस किसान की भूमि कैसी है, किस किस्म की खाद की उसमें जरूरत है । अगर उनको यह सब मालूम हो और पर्याप्त मात्रा में उस किसान को साधन मुहैया कर दिये जायें और उसके जो प्राबलैम्ज हैं उनको आप सिम्पेथेटिक तरीके से एप्रोच करें, किसान बन कर और किसान के नाते एप्रोच करें तो आप पायेंगे कि किसान बड़ा रिसपांसिव है, वह आपको अधिक पैदावार करके दे सकता है ।

हमारे शास्त्री जी ने एक अपील की थी । उस अपील का असर सब जगह हुआ था । उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हुआ था । ब्लाक लेवेल पर पांच छः मीटिंगों में जाने का मुझे अवसर मिला है । मैंने देखा है कि वहां किसान बड़े शौक से आते हैं, उत्साह भी उनमें बहुत है । वे कहते थे कि प्रधान मंत्री की अपील है और इस अपील पर हमें अमल करना है । लेकिन आप देखें कि कैसे अमल हो सकता है । उनको बैल खरीदने के लिए अगर तकावी की जरूरत होती है और उसके लिए वे एप्लीकेशन देते हैं तो तकावी उनको फसल बोने के एक महीने दो महीने बाद जा कर मिलती है । खाद की जरूरत होती है तो खाद समय पर नहीं मिलती है । समय पर बीज नहीं मिलते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि ये सब साधन उनको समय पर सुलभ करने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ।

जहां तक बीज का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि कुछ ऐसी वेराइटीज गेहूं की हैं कि अगर उनको लेट, नवम्बर के आखिरी सप्ताह में या दिसम्बर के पहले सप्ताह में भी आप खेत में डाल दें और खेत तैयार कर लें तो दो फसलें ली जा सकती हैं । लेकिन वह तभी हो सकता है जब कि नवम्बर के पहले सप्ताह में गन्ने की कटाई हो जाये । लेकिन दिक्कत यह होती है कि मिलें गन्ना नवम्बर में नहीं लेती हैं, वे तब चलती नहीं हैं । गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा रहता है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप रिसर्च करके गन्ने के बीज की ऐसी वेराइटीज तलाश कीजिये कि जो पहले ही तैयार हो जाय और मिल नवम्बर के पहले हफ्ते में चलने लगे और उनको उस समय गन्ना भी मिल जाय तो एक गन्ने की फसल हो गई और दूसरी गेहूं की फसल हो गई ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें ।

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : जब तक आप किसान की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं करेंगे तब तक इसमें कोई प्रगति होने वाली नहीं है

[श्री सुमत प्रसाद]

और अगर हमारे देश ने आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल न की गल्ले के मामले में तो आपका कोई प्लान कामयाब न होगा ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: All of us have spoken in the strain of commonsense and it is that which seems to be peculiarly lacking in the long period of travail and trial in the matter of our food policy. Mr. Nath Pai bewailed the fact that, in spite of the long co-habitation that the Government had had with these problems, they were not able to master the problems. He did not know perhaps the mysterious way in which the conjugal relationship between the Government and the problems to which it is wedded has worked out. The Government has become more and more henpecked as a consequence of this prolonged co-habitation. There has grown a sort of despair, a sort of soft yielding unquestioning slavery to the problems as a consequence of this long co-habitation. This long cohabitation has led to a prolific and unceasing procreation of problem-progney. Equally prolific, it seems, are the alibis and excuses which the Government, year after year, parades before this House and this country.

Mr. Chairman, the most refreshing part of the entry into this particular office of Mr. Subramaniam was the realisation that he brought to bear upon agricultural policies that old and outdated concepts would not enable us to make a technological breakthrough—the confidence that he sought to infuse in the technical and administrative cadres of people at various levels who have to implement the agricultural policies of the country. The most refreshing part is the outline of the new agricultural strategy which has been spelt out in a number of documents and which I personally consider to be basically sound. It is for this that I would like, first of all, to congratulate the Minister. As a matter of fact, it is not as if it is a routine rehash and re-statement of old and outdated policies. As a matter of fact, there are areas in which Mr. Subramaniam has made bold to enunciate new concepts and to advocate brave and welcome departures, for example, in respect of inputs, in respect of fertilisers, in respect of the policy that technologically alone we would be able to solve our problems of agriculture. In a country like ours, productivity is largely a matter of resource application. It appears that resources, both physical and technological, have been very scarce and yet, our Government was naive enough for years and yeras to hope that output would increase, although they were not prepared, although they were not planning, to put any substantial inputs. It is shocking to find, for, example, that the average quantity of nutrient per acre available in our country is no more than three pounds. As compared to this, in Japan, the per acre application of nutrients is as large as 300 pounds, i.e., nearly hundred times as much as in our country. In Taiwan it is as much as 180 lbs. and in Korea it is as much as 100 lbs. per acre. I shall cite only the instances of the Asian nations because their circumstances are somewhat more comparable to our own circumstances.

Even out of these average 3 lbs. of nutrients available in our country per acre, most of it goes for cash crops with the result that so far as food crops are concerned, there is hardly any nutrient and fertiliser available for them. Indeed I have felt for a long time that in certain parts of the country where we have concentrated on production of food crops we are penalised. The agriculturist in those parts of the country, who has pursued steadfastly the production of foodgrains actually has to pay a heavy price. The agriculturists in other parts of the country who have progressively been weaned away from

growing food crops and who have concentrated themselves on cash crops as a matter of fact did so at a considerably heavy cost to those who engaged themselves in production of food crops. I know that if a comparative and close study is made of this phenomenon it would be found that it has resulted in far-reaching inequities and injustices. This should be remedied I feel, and I hope that the Government would proceed to do something positive about this aspect of the matter.

About fertilisers, our experience has been that it is not available in time. and it is not available at reasonable prices. The co-operatives about which my hon. friend Shri Shyam Dhar Misra spoke somewhat eloquently.....

Mr. Chairman: Dr. L. M. Singhvi may resume his seat for a second. I would like to put one thing to the House. Before I had taken the chair, the Deputy-Speaker had put it to hon. Members whether they would like to sit extra for an hour or so.

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: I find that a number of hon. Members are very eager to speak on this subject. As it is, at 6 p.m. we have to adjorun this discussion; my submission is that in case hon. Members are prepared to sit for some time more, all the hon. Members who are here will be accommodated.

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): That is a very good suggestion. We all welcome your suggestion, and all the hon. Members who are here should be given a chance to speak. The suggestion you have made is a very good and welcome suggestion.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) : हमें बोलने को समय नहीं मिलता । मैं वाक आउट करता हूं ।

(Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra left the House)

श्री न० प्र० यादव : हम दो घंटे बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री न० प्र० यादव : 8 बजे तक हम लोग बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): It is not necessary that every Member should speak on every Demand. Only those should be given chance who have not spoken on any other Demands.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Those who take special interest in the subject should also be given chance.

Mr. Chairman: I wish the hon. Member had been here earlier; then he would have seen that during the last one hour, only those Members had spoken who had not spoken before, and particularly friends from his own State.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: You should also give chance to those Members who take interest in the subject.

Shri Sheo Narain: We are all interested in the subject, and, therefore, we are sitting here.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I hope that all this time would not be treated as part of my time.

I am speaking about the co-operatives which have been found guilty, in a number of cases, of distributing fertilisers either on the basis of rank patronage or on the basis of blackmarketing. I have known both these types of instances, these have been brought to my attention, and yet it appears that we are anxious to pour in large amounts of money into the co-operative movement, but are not equally anxious to ensure that these moneys are properly utilised. Unless

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

that assurance is forthcoming, cries would continue to be raised, and I think, legitimately, against co-operatives even from quarters which are not basically and in principle opposed to the co-operative movement, but who are disheartened and disillusioned by the manner in which the co-operatives function, by and large, throughout the country, with some honourable exceptions.

Much is made of what has been done so far in the matter of irrigation in our country. Sometimes major irrigation projects are cited as the great examples of initiative and planning in our country; on other occasions, emphasis is laid on minor irrigation projects and what wonders have been achieved in that field by Government. I am sure none of us is prepared to be led by any of these arguments. I should like to read what a student of Indian economics has to say on this matter, not an altogether objective or impartial student; his is a pessimistic and dismal study in which these observations are contained; nevertheless, it is somewhat pertinent to the whole problem of irrigation engineering in our country and the approach or irrigation engineering in our country. This is what it says:

> "Between the beginning of the First Plan and the middle of the Third, India brought 20 million new acres under irrigation."—

this is a tall claim, and if it were correct, it would be a very heartening claim for the Government to make—

> "But 'under irrigation' does not mean what it does in the United States. It usually means providing water on an uncertain delivery schedule and in amounts insufficient for high yield. It is a valued method of drought relief, and what is often officially claimed for it is that it helps keep production from falling badly in drought",—

This is what the hon. Minister has on occasion claimed without carrying much conviction. The evalution, I have cited, goes on the say:—

> "Disciplined delivery of water for sustained high yield is a concept of irrigation, not yet accepted by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Nor, because the costliness of irrigation calls for austerity in project design, has drainage been incorporated into irrigation well enough to escape the charge often made by foreign irrigation specialists, that major irrigation projects have, through waterlogging and salinization, destroyed more productive acres than they have created. The government has invested heavily in irrigation; but it is a source of widespread complaint that major projects lag badly in construction, with the result that even the limited objective of drought relief is not effectively pursued. Clearly, irrigation projects do not explain the growth of output, and the big projects may have on balance retarded the growth of output".

It seems that unless the approach to irrigation is re-oriented, unless a drainage system is considered at the same time that irrigation is planned, unless we are able to make sure that irrigation will contribute in a measure commensurate with the outlays on it, the whole planning would be self-defeating and ill-conceived.

Now in the new agricultural strategy we are told that sufficient attention would be paid to soil conservation. I should like to point out what a publication of Government itself says—and this is accepted as axiomatic truth everywhere:

> "Historical and archaeological evidences show that the land resources are exhaustible and nations that have not taken care of their lands have had to pay by extinction. . . . "

It can be said perhaps with a measure of authority that soil erosion has taken away as much as 17—20 per cent of our land since the onset of this country. If this is a reasonably correct figure, then a devastating and shocking prospect is before us. I should like to know in particular as to what is planned to be done about arresting the advent of soil erosion at a fast pace.

I would also like to know as to whether projects for land utilisation and water utilisation have been properly developed and coordinated. I am not at all satisfied with what has been done in the past and I shall like the Minister to tell us how the new agricultural strategy would express itself in the matter of water and land management.

Mr. Chairman: He will conclude now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have taken, I think, only 11 mintues. I think 18 minutes are allotted to my group. I will conclude in the time that is due to me.

It seems we have effected an increase of about 50 per cent over a period of 15 years, but the per capita increase during this period has been perhaps less than 15 per cent because of the rise in population. That is where every Food Minister will continue to meet his Waterloo, unless something is done on a mass scale, and not in the peripheral manner in which the family planning policies are being pursued in this country.

I should like to emphasize that the Government should give the highest priority to agro-industries and industries which would contribute to the growth of agriculture in this country, because that is the only way we can really make a technological breakthrough in our present stagnation. That alone can bring to a stop the ship to mouth policies of the Government.

I would like to make a special plea for a far more massive conception for the desert development programme than the one that finds expression in the report before us. The report is a very bleak, cheerless document in this respect. It dismisses the whole idea in one neat little sentence which conceals more than it reveals. The allocations on this head have been considerably reduced, and I would like to make a plea that this project is pursued with maximum possible resources.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude. I am very much hard pressed for time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, when you intervened, when I was speaking, the whole chain of thought was broken. Not only were three or four minutes taken away, but to resume the trend of thought, I had to take a few more minutes. You have your difficulties, but I have mine.

Mr. Chairman: Let me make myself clear. Now there is a backlog. Naturally I would request him to take his exact time and stop.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If you had raised this question, you did after I had concluded my speech and not in the middle, the whole chain of thought would not have been broken.

Mr. Chairman: There are matters to which the Chair has to pay attention. That should be very clear.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I feel that so far as the question of seed farms and better varieties of seeds are concerned, the Government is likely to fall a prey to the dogmatic attitude which is being propounded by some Members in this House as well as outside. I would like to know whether the Government are prepared even to take up these farms, but to allow the managerial skill of the private sector to operate in this field. Alternatively, let the Government compete if necessary and let competition show if the public sector seed farms can do as well. As a matter of fact, such competition would conduce to greater efficiency.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

One word more and I have done, and this is in respect of the ascendency of centrifugal forces. A plea was entered by my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, in this connection. I should like to refurbish this plea, because I think this is the most central consideration today for the very survival of our democracy, for the survival and prosperity of our nation. Do not, for God's sake, allow each Chief Minister to run the country or his part of it as he likes it. There is this Parliament which is the conscience, and which is the focus, of the country as a whole, and I would like that the Government asserts itself in evolving policies of a national character, and not allow the parochial considerations, prompted by Chief Ministers or others, to prevail.

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर (किशनगंज): जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, बहुत शुक्रिया । मैं ज्यादा वक्त नही लेना चहता, बहुत मुख्तसिर अल्फाज में अपनी बातों को आपके सामने रखूंगा । बात दरअसल यह है कि जहां तक गिजाई दिक्कतों का मामला है, मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि हमारे मुल्क का और हमारी हुकूमत का हर-हर फर्द इस बात को महसूस करता है कि हमारे यहां गिजा की कमी की वजह से ऐसी हालत हो गई है कि हम को गैर मुल्कों के सामने गरदन झुकानी पड़ती है । इस अहसास का पैदा होना कि हम गिजाई हालत को ऐसा बनाये कि हम को दुनिया की किसी भी ताकत के सामने झुकना न पड़े, हाथ फैलाना न पड़े, यह अहसास पैदा होना इस मुल्क के लिये निहायत जरूरी है ।

इस सिलसिले में दो चार तजावीज अपने फूड-मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि वे उन पर गौर करें और एक्जामिन करें कि क्या वाकई उन से फायदा हो सकता है, फूड पोजीसन अच्छी हो सकती है । जैसा कि आप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिया है कि हमारी पैदावार इस साल 88.4 मिलियन टन हुई और सके साथ साथ 7.5 मिलियन टन्ज अपने दूसरेइमुल्कों से मंगाया, या तो खरीद कर मंगाया या इस में गिफ्ट वगैरह भी शामि हैं । बहरहाल 7.5 मिलियन टन आपको बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा । मेरा यह कहना है कि यह मामला दो सूरतों से हल हो सकता है एक तो किसानो काश्तकारों और गवर्नमेंट के काओपरेशन से हल हो सकता है, जब कि इन दोनो में मुशारिक्त हो । गवनमेंट की तरफ से काश्तकारों को यह बताया जाय कि हम को इस मुल्क की गिजाई हालत को अच्छा करने के लिये किस तरह से चलना है, चाहे आप उनको बातों के जरिये बताय या कानून के जरिये बताये । उनको बताया जाना चाहिये कि उनकी जमीन में जिस कदर गल्ला पैदा होता है, वह सिर्फ उनका नहीं है, बल्कि तमाम मुल्क का है, मजदूरों का भी है और गैर काश्तकारों का भी उस में हिस्सा है । यह जो गल्ला पैदा होता है उनका पैदा किया हुआ नहीं है, बल्कि उसको पैदा करने वाला वह है जो इन्सान को पैदा करता है, वहीं उस गल्ले को पैदा करता है । उनको सोचना चाहिये कि जो गल्ला हमारे खेतों में पैदा होता है, उस में से अपनी जरूरतों के लिये रख कर, उसके अलावा जो बचता है , वह मुल्क का है, दूसरे लोगों का उसमें हिस्सा है और वह उनके पास जाना चाहिये, किस तरह से जाना चाहिये, उसके लिये कानून बनाना होगा,उसके लिये बातें करनी होगी ।

आज हमारा मुल्क सोशलिज्म की तरफ जा रहा है, सोशलिज्म की बात हम लोग करते हैं, जिस कदर पैदावार मुल्क के अन्दर होती है उसका 10 फीसदी हुकूमत के गोडाउन में आना चाहिये, उसका 10 फीसदी गल्ला आप उनसे ले लीजिये । जिसका मतलब हुआ कि करीब 9 मिलियन टन गोडाउन में आजायगा और यह गल्ला उस गल्ले से ज्यादा होगा जो आप दूसरे मुल्कों से मंगाते हैं । 10 फी सदी मुल्क के गल्ले की जो पैदावार है वह गवर्नमेंट गोडाउन में चली जाय, तो यकीनन कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी कि हम बाहर से मंगाये, उसी से हमारा काम हो जायगा । इस के लिये आपको कुछ इनाम देना होगा—काश्तकारों को । पहला

तो उनको यह दिया जा सकता है कि आप उन से 10 फी सदी लेते हैं तो कम से कम 25 फीसदी रैन्ट रिडक्शन दिया जाय । 10 फीसदी गल्ला उनके खलिहान से आपके खलिहान में आ जाना चाहिये और उसकी वजह से आपकी जो बाहर से मंगाने की परेशानी है, वह बच जायगी ।

एक दूसरी चीज मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि बदकिस्मती से काश्तकारों में एक टन्डेन्सी यह है कि वह गल्ले को बाजार में उस वक्त ले जाना चाहते हैं जब कीमत बढ़ जाय । कीमत बढ़, तब गल्ले को बाजार में ले जाय, ताकि ज्यादा पैसा मिले । यह एक बिल्कुल गलत बात है । वह काश्तकार गुनहगार होता है, वह गैर कानूनी काम करता है, जो यह सोचता ह कि गल्ले को बाजार में जब ले जायगा, जब गल्ले का दाम बढ़ जायगा । उसको चाहिये कि वह अपनी जरूरतों के मुताबिक, अपने बाल बच्चों को खिलाने के लिये रखकर बाकी गल्ला बजार में ले जाये । लेकिन उस गल्ले के बारे में मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि वह गल्ला आप अपने दोस्तों के कब्जे में नही जाने दें जो कि बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैन हैं । आप उसको खुद खरीद लीजिये, उसको अपने गोडाउन में ले जाइये, 10 फीसदी जो आपको मिलेगा, उसे ले जाइये और जो बाजार में बिकने आता है उसको खरीद कर ले जाइये, बिजनेसमैन के कब्जे में उसको न जाने दीजिये, वर्ना फिर वही किस्सा होगा, दाम बढ़गा तो वह उसको रोकेगा, लेकिन अगर आप के कब्जे में आता है तो दाम बढ़ने का सवाल ही पैदा नही होता ।

इस से एक फायदा यह भी होगा कि फर्ज कीजिये कि काश्तकार 100 मन पैदा करता है, उस से 10 मन आप ले लेते हैं तो उस पर इस का यह भी असर पड़ेगा कि भाई इस दफा ज्यादा पैदा करना चाहिये, ताकि सरकार को देने के बाद उसके पास 100 मन रह जाय और इस तरह से वह ज्यादा पैदा करने की कोशिश करेगा ।

काश्तकारों से जब आप यह गल्ला लेंग तो उनके लिये यह इन्तजाम भी किया जाय कि जितनी काश्तकारी की जमीन है, आबपाशी का सामान हो मैन्योर्स का समान हो, वह उसको आपकी तरफ से मुहिया किया जाय । इस के लिये आपके साथ यह परेशानी है कि आपके पास फंड्स नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट फजूल चीजों पर बहुत रुपया खर्च करती हैं, मसलन फैमिली प्लानिंग पर रुपया खर्च करती है — क्यों खर्च करती है? यह फजूल-खर्ची नहीं तो क्या है ? जितने इन्सान को दुनिया में पैदा होना है, वह तो होकर रहेगा, उसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता अगर आप में यह ताकत है कि फैमिली प्लानिग के जरिये से इन्सान की पैदावार को कम करें तो यह भी ताकत होनी चाहिये कि हजारों फैमिलिज-हसबैंड एण्ड वाइफ औलाद के लिये तरसते हैं, क्या उनको आप औलाद दे सकते हैं, अगर नही दे सकते तो फिर पैदावार बन्द करने के लिये हजारों करोड़ों रुपया क्यों खर्च करते हैं । इस को आप रोकिये ।

कल्चरल प्रोग्रामों पर, नाच-गाने पर आप करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं, इस को एग्रीकल्चर के लिये खर्च कीजिये, किसानों को दीजिये, उनके लिये पानी का इन्ताजाम कीजिए उनकी भी मदद होगी और गल्ला भी ज्यादा पैदा होगा । मैं ज्याद कन्फ्यूजिंग चीजों को नहीं रखना चाहता हूं, आसान चीजें ही आपके सामने रख रहा हूं । इन पर अमल कीजिये, 10 फी सदी गल्ला किसानों से लेने के बाद आपका काम हो जाता है, आपको दूसरी जगहों से हाथ फैलाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, यकीनन आप कामयाब हो जायेंगें, आपके यहां गल्ले की कमी कभी नहीं पड़ेगी ।

[شری محمد طاهر (کشن گنج) ، جناب چیرمین صاحب - بہت مختصر - میں زیادہ وقت نہیں لیتا

دو صورتوں سے حل ہو سکتا ہے - ایک تو کسانوں کاشتکاروں اور گورنمنٹ کے کوپریشن سے حل ہو سکتا ہے جب کہ ان دونوں میں مشارکت ہو - گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے کاشتکاروں کو یہ بتایا جائے کہ ہم کو اس ملک کی غذائی حالت کو اچھا کرنے کے لئے کس طرح سے چلنا چاہیے آپ ان کو باتوں کے ذریعہ بتائیں یا قانون کے ذریعہ بتائیں - ان کو بتایا جانا چاہئے کہ ان کی زمین میں جس قدر غلہ پیدا ہوتا ہے وہ صرف ان کا نہیں ہے بلکہ تمام ملک کا ہے - مزدوروں کا بھی ہے اور کاشتکاروں کا بھی اس میں حصہ ہے - یہ جو غلہ پیدا ہوتا ہے ان کا پیدا کیا ہوا نہیں ہے بلکہ اس کو پیدا کرنے والا وہ ہے جو انسان کو پیدا کرتا ہے - وہی اس غلہ کو پیدا کرتا ہے - ان کو سوچنا چاہئے کہ جو غلہ ہمارے کھیتوں میں پیدا ہوتا ہے اس میں سے اپنی ضرورتوں کے لئے رکھ کر اس کے علاوہ جو بچتا ہے وہ ملک کا ہے - دوسرے لوگوں کا اس میں حصہ ہے اور وہ ان کے پاس جانا چاہئے - کس طرح سے جانا چاہئے اس کے لئے قانون بنانا ہوگا - اس کے لئے باتیں کرنی ہونگی -

آج ہمارا ملک سوشلزم کی طرف جا رہا ہے - سوشلزم کی بات ہم لوگ کرتے ہیں - جس قدر پیداوار ملک

[شری محمد طاہر]

چاہتا - بہت مختصر الفاظ میں اپنی بات کو آپ کے سامنے رکھونگا - بات دراصل یہ ہے کہ جہاں تک غذائی دقتوں کا معاملہ ہے میں تلا ضرور کہونگا کہ ہمارے ملک کا ہماری حکومت کا ہر ہر فرد اس بات کو محسوس کرتا ہے کہ ہمارے یہاں غذا کی کمی کی وجہ سے ایسی حالت ہو گئی ہے کہ ہم کو غیر ملکوں کے سامنے گردن جھکانی پڑتی ہے - اس احساس کا پیدا ہونا کہ ہم غذائی حالت کو ایسا بنائیں کہ ہم کو دنیا کی کسی بھی طاقت کے سامنے جھکنا نہ پڑے - ہاتھ پھیلانا نہ پڑے - یہ احساس پیدا ہونا اس ملک کے لئے نہایت ضروری ہے -

اس سلسلے میں میں دو چار تجاویز اپنے فوڈ منسٹر صاحب کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں اور چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ان پر غور کریں اور ایگزیمن کریں کہ کیا واقعی ان سے فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے - فوڈ پوزیشن اچھی ہو سکتی ہے - جیسا کہ آپ نے اپنی رپورٹ میں دیا ہے کہ ہماری پیداوار اس سال ۸۸.۴ ملین ٹن ہوئی اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ۷.۵ ملین ٹلز آپ نے دوسرے ملکوں سے منگایا - یا تو خرید کر منگایا یا اس میں گفٹ وغیرہ بھی شامل ہیں - بہرحال ۷۰۵ ملین ٹلز آپ کو باہر سے منگانا پڑا - میرا یہ کہنا ہے کہ یہ معاملہ

کام کرتا ہے جو یہ سوچتا ہے کہ غلے کو بازار میں جب لے جائے جب غلے کا دام بڑھ جائے گا - اس کو چاہئے کہ وہ اپنی ضرورتوں کے مطابق اپنے بال بچوں کو کھلانے کے لئے رکھ کر باقی غلہ کو بازار میں لے جائے - لیکن اس غلے کے بارے میں میں یہ بھی کہونگا کہ وہ غلہ آپ اپنے دوستوں کے قبضے میں نہیں جانے دیں جو کہ بڑے بڑے بزنس مین ہیں - آپ اس کو خود خرید لیجئے - اس کو اپنے گوداموں میں لے جائیے - دس فی صدی جو آپ کو ملے گا اسے لے جائیے اور جو بازار میں نکلے جانا ہے اس کو وہ خرید کر لے جائیے - بزنس مین کے قبضہ میں اس کو نہ جانے دیجئے - ورنہ پھر وہی قصہ ہوگا - دام بڑھے گا تو وہ اس کو روکے گا - لیکن اگر آپ کے قبضہ میں آتا ہے تو دام بڑھنے کا کوئی سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا -

اس سے ایک فائدہ یہ بھی ہوگا کہ فرض کیجئے کہ ایک کاشتکار ۱۰۰ من غلہ پیدا کرتا ہے اس سے دس من آپ لے لیتے ہیں تو اس پر اسکا یہ بھی اثر پڑے گا کہ بھائی اس دفعہ زیادہ پیدا کرنا چاہئے تاکہ سرکار کو دینے کے بعد اس کے پاس ۱۰۰ من رہ جائے - اور اس طرح سے وہ زیادہ پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کرے

کے اندر ہوتی ہے اس کا دس فی صدی حکومت کے گوداموں میں آنا چاہئے - اس کا دس فی صدی غلہ آپ ان سے لے لیجئے - جس کا مطلب ہوا قریب ۹ ملین ٹن آپ کے گوداموں میں آ جائیگا - اور یہ غلہ اس غلے سے زیادہ ہوگا جو آپ دوسرے ملکوں سے منگاتے ہیں - دس فی صدی ملک کے غلے کی جو پیداوار ہے وہ گورنمنٹ کے گوداموں میں چلی جائے تو یقیناً کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہوگی کہ ہم باہر سے منگائیں - اسی سے ہمارا کام ہو جائے گا - اس کے لئے آپ کو کچھ انعام دینا ہوگا کاشتکاروں کو - پہلے انعام تو ان کو یہ دیا جا سکتا ہے کہ چونکہ آپ ان سے دس فی صدی لیتے ہیں تو کم سے کم ۲۵ فیصدی ان کو فلیٹ رنٹ ریڈکشن دی جائے - دس فی صدی غلہ ان کے کھلیان سے آپکے کھلیان میں آ جانا چاہئے اور اس کی وجہ سے آپ کی جو باہر سے منگانے کی پریشانی ہے وہ بچ جائے گی -

ایک دوسری چیز مجھے یہ عرض کرنی ہے کہ بدقسمتی سے کاشتکاروں میں ایک ٹھلڈنسی یہ ہے کہ وہ غلہ کو بازار میں اس وقت لے جانا چاہتے ہیں جب قیمت بڑھ جائے قیمت بڑھے تب غلط کو بازار میں لے جائیں تاکہ زیادہ پیسہ ملے - یہ بالکل غلط بات ہے - وہ کاشتکار گنہگار ہوتا ہے - وہ غیر قانونی

[شری محمد طاہر]

کاشتکاروں سے جب آپ یہ غلہ لیں گے تو ان کے لئے یہ انتظام بھی کیا جائے کہ جتنی کاشتکاری کی زمین ہے آبپاشی کا سامان ہو - مینیورز سامان ہو - وہ اسکو آپ کی طرف سے مہیا کیا جائے - اس کے لئے آپ کے سامنے یہ پریشانی ہے کہ آپ کے پاس فنڈز نہیں ہیں - لیکن میں کہتا ہوں کہ ہماری گورنمنٹ فضول چیزوں پر بہت روپیہ خرچ کرتی ہے - مثلاً فیملی پلاننگ پر روپیہ خرچ کرتی ہے - کیوں خرچ کرتی ہے - یہ فضول خرچی نہیں تو کیا ہے - جتنے انسان کو دنیا میں پیدا ہونا ہے وہ تو ہو کر رہے گا - اس کو کوئی روک نہیں سکتا - اگر آپ میں یہ طاقت ہے کہ فیملی پلاننگ کے ذریعہ سے انسان کی پیداوار کو کم کریں تو یہ بھی طاقت ہونی چاہئے کہ ہزاروں فیملیز - ہسبینڈز ایلڈ وائف اولاد کے لئے ترستے ہیں - کیا آپ ان کو اولاد دے سکتے ہیں - اگر نہیں دے سکتے تو پھر پیداوار بند کرنے کے لئے ہزاروں کروڑوں روپیہ کیوں خرچ کرتے ہیں - اس کو آپ روکئے -

کلچرل پروگراموں پر - ناچ گانوں پر آپ کروڑوں روپیہ خرچ کرتے ہیں - اس کو ایگریکلچر کے لئے خرچ کیجئے - کسانوں کو دیجئے ان کے لئے پانی کا انتظام کیجئے ان کی بھی مدد ہو گی اور غلہ بھی زیادہ پیدا ہوگا - میں زیادہ کنسٹرکٹنگ چیزوں کو نہیں رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - آسان چیزیں ہی آپ کے سامنے رکھ رہا ہوں - ان پر عمل کیجئے - ۱۰ فی صدی غلہ کسانوں سے لینے کے بعد آپ کا کام ہو جاتا ہے - آپ کو دوسری جگہوں سے ہاتھ پھیلانے کی ضرورت نہیں پڑے گی - یقیناً آپ کامیاب ہو جائیں گے - آپ کے یہاں غلے کی کمی کبھی نہیں پڑے گی -]

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : सभापति महोदय . . .

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा: हम को कब तक यहां बैठना होगा ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया यहां मेरा हक़ नहीं था क्योंकि कई लोग बोलने वाले हैं . . . .

सभापति महोदय : सुबह से मैं देख रहा था कि आप बोलना चाहती हैं ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : जी हां, मैं इसी लिये बैठी हुई थी और सदन भी मुझ पर बहुत मेहरबान रहा है, इसीलिये यह मौका आपने मुझे दिया, मैं आपका भी और सदन का भी बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करती हूं कि मुझे आपने मौका दिया सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने कल जो बयान दिया, मैं उस के लिये बहुत बधाई तो नहीं दे सकती क्योंकि उस दिशा में बहुत थोड़ी कार्यवाही हुई है । अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी में लगभग सभी लोगों ने आवाज उठाई थी, उसके बाद सदन में जब खाद्य के बारे में बहस हुई तो, जोन्ज को हटाने के बारे में आवाज उठाई गई थी और मेरा ख्याल है खाद्य मंत्री इस बात से वाकिफ हैं कि उस वक्त यह कहा गया था कि जोन्ज के लिये फि से दोबारा तरीके से उस पर कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय नियन्त्रण हटाया जाय और इस समय जो मौजूदा परिस्थिति है उसको बदला जाय । पर मैंने यह भी सुना है कि कुछ मुख्य मंत्री हैं जो बहुत ज्यादा शक्तिशाली

बन गये हैं, वे इनके रास्ते में रुकावट डालते हैं। खाद्य मंत्री की जो सीमा है, मुझे उस की वाकफियत है और इस लिये मैं उन से यह कहना चाहती हूं, बल्कि उनको इस बात का अहसास होता होगा कि दुनिया में यह कुर्सी बिना कांटों के कभी नहीं रही है।

हर देश के खाद्य मंत्री को इन कांटों पर चलना पड़ा है और चलना पड़ेगा। खाद्य की समस्या कुछ ऐसी है कि खाद्य से जीवन बंधा हुआ है, जीवन से इसका लगाव है, जीवन खाद्य से ही चलता है। इसलिए हमेशा ही खाद्य की समस्या को ऐसी परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। यहां पर आपने अधिक खेती से पैदा करने का प्रयत्न किया है लेकिन आप देखें कि जहा बहुत उन्नत खेती होती है वहां पर भी, अमरीका में भी लोग कहते हैं कि करीब 20 प्रतिशत खेती में बारिश की वजह से या और नैचुरल काज़िज से खेती में उथल पुथल हो जाती है। इसलिए यह जो परिस्थिति है, इससे खाद्य मंत्री को घबराना नहीं चाहिये जो आलोचना इनकी होती है और जो हुई है और जो आगे भी होगी—मुझे विश्वास है कि होगी—उसकी ओर तवज्जह देने की इनको कोशिश करनी चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि इस आलोचना के बुनियाद में अन्दर बात क्या है ? पिछले दिनों खाद्य के बारे में जब बहस हुई थी और उस में जो आलोचना हुई थी वह इनके व्यक्तित्व की अलोचना नही थी। यह अलोचना नीतियों के प्रति थी। जहां तक नीति का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझती हूं कि खाद्य मंत्री जी ने खुद कहा है कि उनका यह प्रयत्न रहा है कि वह केन्द्र से चलनी चाहिये, राज्यों से, प्रान्तीयता के अधार पर खाद्य की नीति नहीं चल सकती है।

अभी हमारे उपमंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पांच हज़ार करोड़ रुपये एग्रिकल्चर सैक्टर से हमको फारेन एक्चेंज के रुप में प्राप्त हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि उस में से कितना रुपया अभी तक खाद्यान्नों की उन्नति के लिए लगाया गया है। फारेन एक्सचेंज से इस उन्नति के काम में कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है। मेरा खयाल है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज के नाम पर निहायत ही कम रुपया लगाया गया है खाद्यान्नों की उन्नति के ऊपर। बाहर से खाद्यान्नों के आयात पर तो हम खर्च करते रहे हैं लेकिन खाद्य की उन्नति के ऊपर फारेन एक्सचेंज का ज्यादा रुपया हम खर्च नहीं कर सके हैं और उस अनुपात में नहीं लगा सके हैं जिस अनुपात में लगाया जाना चाहिये था।

यह इस बात की ओर इशारा करता है कि खुद खाद्य मंत्री और खाद्य मंत्री की नीतियां बंध गई हैं बिल्कुल एक छोटे से और संकीर्ण दायरे में। इस बात को मैं इसलिए उठाना चाहती हूं कि जैसा पहले भी कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के खाद्य मंत्री को हिन्दुस्तान के खाद्य मंत्री की तरह बनना पड़ेगा, अपने आपको बदलना पड़ेगा और खाद्य की समस्या को भारत की खाद्य समस्या बन कर रहना पड़ेगा। अगर ऐसा हुआ तभी समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा।

मैं आपके सामने रफी साहब की बात रखना चाहती थी। वह खाद्य मंत्रियों की बैठकें बुलाना बिल्कुल नापसन्द किया करते थे। होता क्या है इन बैठकों में। मुख्य मंत्री या खाद्य मंत्री आते हैं और अपनी अपनी बात बोलते हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि उनका अपना अपना दायरा है। प्रान्तों में वे रहते हैं। अपने अपने प्रान्त की बात वे नहीं करेंगे तो और कौन करेगा। सारे हिन्दुस्तान की बात वे क्यों बोलेंगे। वोट लेने हैं तो उनको अपने प्रान्त में से लेने हैं। उन लोगों को यहां से वोट नहीं मिलते हैं, प्रान्तों में से मिलते हैं। इस वास्ते स्वाभाविक है कि वे अपने अपने प्रान्त की बात कहें। अपने अपने प्रान्त की बात वे कहेंगे तो आपको उनकी बात को सुनना भी पड़ेगा। जब आप उनको बुलायेंगे तो उनकी बात को सुनेंगे भी।

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

उन्हें बुला कर आप उनको बैरंग वापिस कर दें, यह भी नहीं हो सकता है । रफी साहब की बात मैं कह रही थी । बराबर यह नीति चलती आई है कि मुख्य मंत्री या खाद्य मंत्री प्रान्तों से जब बुलाये जाते हैं तो खेती के मामले में उन से सलाह मश्विरा होना चाहिये । लेकिन देखा जाता है कि खेती के मामले में तो कम विचार होता है, खाद्य के मामले में राय मश्विरा अधिक होता है । जवाहर लाल जी ने हमेशा इस बात पर तवज्जह दी थी कि खेती का जो मामला है, खेती की जो समस्या है उस में हर एक तबके के लोगों की राय से चलना पड़ेगा, चूंकि खेती लोगों को करनी है, प्रान्तों में, गांवों में, जिलों में करनी है । खाद्य की समस्या को लोगों की राय से चलना पड़ेगा, मुख्य मंत्री जो हैं, उनकी राय से ही नहीं । रफी साहब खाद्य मंत्रियों की बैठकें बहुत कम बुलाया करते थे, अव्वल तो बुलाया ही नहीं करते थे । एक बार खाद्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाने का निर्णय हुआ और उनको जब मालूम हुआ कि बहुत पेचीदगियां आने वाली हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं बीमार हो गया हूं, मैं अकेले में बात कर लूंगा । वह नहीं गए—

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र है । मुख्य मंत्री प्रजातंत्र के घटक हैं । उनकी राय लेना प्रजातांत्रिक है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं मुख्य मंत्रियों पर आक्षप नहीं कर रही हूं । मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि खाद्य की जो नीति है यह मुख्य मंत्रियों की नीति नहीं होनी चाहिये, प्रान्तीय नीति नहीं होनी चाहिये । यहां व्यक्तिगत कोई सवाल नहीं है । इस वास्ते जब आप मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाते हैं, चार आदमियों को बुलाते हैं तो उनकी बात बहुत हद तक मानने के लिए आपको मजबूर भी होना पड़ता है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप प्वाइंट्स कवर करें । समय कम है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं समझती हूं कि इस नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । आज जो हम लोग बात कह रहे हैं वह खाद्य मंत्री को ताकत देने के लिए कह रहे हैं । खाद्य मंत्री इस बात को लोगों के सामने रख सकते हैं, मुख्य मंत्रियों के सामने रख सकते हैं, राज्य सरकारों के सामने रख सकते हैं, वह कह सकते हैं कि सारा संसद् और सारी अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी और सारा देश इस बात को चाहता है और इस नीति को बदलना चाहता है ताकि इनको ताकत मिले ।

जोन्स की बात भी की जाती है । सिर्फ हम लोग ही इस की बात नहीं करते हैं । संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का जो फूड एंड एग्रिकलचरल आर्गेनाइजशन है उसने भी इसकी चर्चा की थी, उसने चावल की चर्चा की थी, चावल पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है, उसकी चर्चा की थी । उसने कहा था कि हमारी समस्या जो चावल की इतनी बिगड़ गई है उसका एक मात्र कारण जोंज हैं । फूड एंड एग्रिकलचरल आर्गेनाइजेशन के प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने अपनी यह रिपोर्ट संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सामने रखी थी । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय भी अपनी नीति में जो जोंज के बारे में है आमूल परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : चावल के मामले में नहीं ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : गेहूं से इन्होंने शुरुआत की थी । चावल के मामले में भी यह करेंगे । एक साल में इनकी नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन होगा, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है ।

कहा जाता है कि हम पलट पलट करके एक नीति अख्तयार करते हैं । जो एक आम समस्या है वह जब अस्थायी तौर से खत्म हो जाती है तो हमारी नीति भी खत्म हो जाती है । हमने तृतीय योजना जब बनाई तो 110 मिलियन टन खाद्य का उस में टारगेट रखा । फोर्ड फाउंडेशन के अधिकारियों ने भी कहा कि 110 मिलियन टन पैदा हो सकता है अगर फर्टिलाइजर आदि सब कुछ लगाया जाए । उसके बाद जब दो मिलियन टन से पांच मिलियन टन अन्न आया इस देश में बाहर से तो हमने अपना टारगेट भी बदल दिया । हम 110 के बजाय 100 मिलियन टन पर चले गए । इसी तरह से मैं नाइट्रोजन फर्टिलाइजर की बात करती हूं उसका टारगेट डेढ़ मिलियन टन था । उसको हमने एक मिलियन टन कर दिया। आपके सामने आज पहली बार खाद्य समस्या नहीं आई है । 1947 में भी थी और 1958 में भी यह आपके सामने थी । आगे भी यह आपके सामने होगी । आपने बाहर से अन्न मंगा लिया और आपकी जरूरत पूरी हो गई तो उसके बाद आप सो गये । ऐसा आप करते आ रहे हैं । खाद्य मंत्री ने इस बार एक कदम उठाया है । वह 21 मिलियन एकड़ में बीज अच्छा पैदा करके लोगों को देने का विचार रखते हैं । मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इससे ही आपकी जो समस्या है उसका समाधान नहीं हो जाएगा ।

आज इस मुल्क में जो नुकसान हो रहा है, उसका भी एक दृष्टांत मैं आपको देना चाहती हूं । यह मध्य प्रदेश की आडिट रिपोर्ट है। मैं चाहती हूं कि हमारे ज्योतिषी जी इसको सुनें । उसके प्रान्त की यह आडिट रिपोर्ट है । इस में कहा गया है कि पांच लाख रुपये का वहां नुकसान हुआ जहां गल्ला स्टोर किया जाता है । इसकी अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं थी अब आप देखें कि इसको मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने किस तरह से पूरा किया । उसने चालीस रुपये प्रति टन फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत को बढ़ा कर इस नुक्सान को पूरा किया । यह दाम खेती करने वाले लोगों को देना पड़ा । यह बोझा उन पर जा कर पड़ा ।

मैं एक सुझाव आपको देना चाहती हूं । बीज फार्म्स का काम इन्होंने हाथ में लिया है, बीज अच्छी किस्म के लोगों को देने के लिए बीज फार्म्स स्थापित करने का काम हाथ में लिया है । डगलस जे० एक बहुत बड़े समाजवादी नेता हुए हैं । उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं । उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर हम समाजवादी रीति से किसी काम को करना चाहते हैं तो राज्य को अपने हाथ में उद्योग या जमीन ले कर—

सभापती महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : आज हम बीज पैदा करना चाहते हैं । रोपड़ में बिड़ला ने एक फार्म दिया है । उसके बारे में काफी शिकायत हुई । वह इसलिए हुई कि हमने बिड़लाज को लीज दे दी अगर हम उस जमीन को खुद अपने कब्ज में रखते, सरकारी कब्जे में रखते और प्राइवट सैक्टर में जो टैक्नीकल नो हाऊ है उनको हम बुला कर, उनको एक माइनोरिटी पार्टिसिपेशन दे कर कमिशन के तौर पर हम उनकी राय लेते, उनका मश्विरा लेते, तो हमें ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता था । उनको हम कमिशन के तौर पर कुछ दें और उनका जो साइंटिफिक नो हाऊ है उसका हम उत्पादन में विस्तारपूर्वक उपयोग करें और इस आधार पर हर राज्य में एक एक सीड फार्म कायम कर दें तो बहुत लाभ हो सकता है । अगर उस में प्राइवेट सैक्टर आता है काम करने के लिये टैक्नीकल बातों को रखने के लिए और

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

आपको फायदा पहुंचाना चाहता है तो स्टेट ओनरशिप के बेसिस पर आप उन्हें साझीदार बनाइये। जहां ओनरशिप आपके हाथ में रहता है और कमिशन के तौर पर आप लोगों को देते हैं लीज के रूप में न दें और उनको ओनर न बनायें तो आपको बहुत ज्यादा यह शिकायतें नहीं सुनने को मिलेंगी ।

18.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

18.01½ hrs.

DE-SCHEDULING* OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Mr. Chairman: We will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, अनुसूचित जाति और जमातों की सूची के संशोधन और अनुसूचित जातियों के अनुसूची से निकाले जाने के बारे में चर्चा उठाने का मुझे जो अवसर दिया उसके लिए मैं आपका अभिनन्दन करता हूं और मैं शुरू में ही यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत दिन से यह मामला पड़ा हुआ है ।

सभापति महोदय : हाफ ऐन आरर डिस्कशन के बाद हम आधा घंटा और बैठ सकते हैं । अगर आपकी इच्छा हो तो आप बैठे रह सकते हैं ।

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : मैं दो घंटा तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हूं । मुझे टाइम ही नहीं मिला है । (**व्यवधान**)..

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : इस मंत्रालय का भार जिन्होंने संभाला है वह आदर्णीय श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर स्टेट वाइज मीटिंग रख कर बहुत जल्दी यह सवाल हल करने की कोशिश कर रही है । उसके लिए मैं उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूं । दो सवाल इसमें आते हैं सभापति जी। एक तो प्रादेशिक प्रतिबंध हटाने का और सूची का परीक्षण करने का है । जो लिस्ट बनायी जाती है वह स्टेट-वाइज लिस्ट रहती है लेकिन कुछ ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं जैसे कि आसाम, केरल मध्य प्रदेश और विदर्भ में शिड्यूल्ड और नान-शिड्यूल्ड एरिया ऐसी लिस्ट बनायी जाती है । शिड्यूल्ड एरिया में जो लोग रहते हैं उनको तो शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब माना जाता है । लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड एरिया के बाहर जो लोग रहते हैं उनको आदिवासी या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब नहीं माना जाता है । इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि मेम्बर आफ दि सेम कास्ट अगर शिड्यूल्ड एरिया के बाहर रहता है तो आदिवासी नहीं माना जाता है और इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि उसको किसी भी केन्द्रीय स्कीम का फायदा नहीं मिलता इस एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन की वजह से । सभापति महोदय, मेम्बर्स आफ दि सेम फैमिली में भी डिस्टिंक्शन किया जाता है । अगर पिता शिड्यूल्ड एरिया में रहता है तो शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब माना जाता है, लेकिन अगर उसका लड़का शिड्यूल्ड एरिया के बाहर रहता है तो वह आदिवासी नहीं माना जाता है और इस कारण कोई भी एजूकेशनल फैसिलिटी या एम्प्लायमेंट

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

की फैसिलिटी उसको नहीं मिल पाती । इस शिड्यूल्ड एरिया और नान-शिड्यूल्ड एरिया के रेस्ट्रिक्शन की वजह से विदर्भ में आदिवासियों की 14 लाख पापुलेशन है लेकिन उनमें से केवल 2 लाख 35 हजार आदिवासियों को वेलफेयर स्कीम्स का फायदा और कन्सेशन वगैरह मिल पाता है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रिमूव एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन । इस के लिए सब स्टेट्स ने भी अपनी ओपिनियन दी है और संसद् ने भी अपनी ओपिनियन दी है कि यह एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन रिमूव होना चाहिए और पंडित जी का भी कमिटमेंट है । दूसरी बात यह है कि जो लेफ्ट आउट ट्राइबल्स हैं जो कि वर्तमान लिस्ट में नहीं है लेकिन उसमें आ सकते हैं उनको लिस्ट में लेना चाहिए । आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि सूची में शामिल करने की कसौटी होते हुए भी कुछ जातियां विदर्भ में ऐसी हैं जिनको आदिवासियों में नहीं रखा गया है जैसे बनजारा, मोई या धीवर या कोली, बुराद, गोवारा । इनके बारे में मैंने कहा था कि उसका संशोधन करना चाहिए और इनको भी शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब सूची में रखना चाहिए ।

चौथी बात यह है कि जहां तक डी-शिड्यूलिंग की बात है कुछ जातियां जो अनटचेबिल्स नहीं हैं लेकिन वह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट में हैं । दे आर नाट सफरिंग फ्राम अनटचेबिलिटी । ऐसी जो जातियां हैं वह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट में रखी गई हैं । बनजारा एक जाति है जो अनटचेबिल नहीं है । दे आर नाट सफरिंग फ्राम अनटचेबिलिटी । लेकिन उसे उन्होंने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट में रखा है । दिल्ली पंजाब, राजस्थान और त्रिपुरा में उनको शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट में रखा है । लेकिन वह अनटचेबिल नहीं हैं । गाल और बिहार में वह शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब हैं लेकिन महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में डी-नोटिफाइड एरिया में रखा है और मद्रास केरल और आसाम में नाट फाउंड करके कोई सूची में नहीं रखा है । तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि एक ही जाति जो अनटचेबिल नहीं है उसको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में रखा है । शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब होते हुए भी डी-नोटिफाइड ट्राइब में, और कहीं शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में रखी गई है । यह राष्ट्रीय हित में नहीं है । एक ही जमात, एक सरीखा उनका परिवार, एक सरीखा रहन-सहन होने पर भी उनको प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग-अलग तरह से रखना यह राष्ट्रीय हित में ठीक नहीं है और इसलिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि इनकी छानबीन करके बंजारा को शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में रखना चाहिए । दो ही प्वाइंट मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं । कितने दिनों से हम लोग इसके लिए परेशान हैं ? पंडित जी का कमिटमेंट इसके लिए है कि एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन बिलकुल रिमूव होना चाहिए क्योंकि इससे स्टूडेंट्स को स्कालरशिप वगैरह की फैसिलिटीज नहीं मिल पातीं । Their application has been rejected on the ground that they reside outside the scheduled area. इसलिए इसके लिए एक बिल लाने की सख्त जरुरत है क्योंकि यह कानूनी बात है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक निर्णय है कि इसमें कानून में संशोधन किये बगैर यह हो नहीं सकता । इसलिए पार्लियामेंट में इसके लिए एक बिल लाने की जरूरत है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसी सेशन में बिल ले आना चाहिए और यही कारण था कि मैंने इस पर चर्चा उठायी थी । मैं बहुत ही तीन चार साल से इसके लिए प्रयत्न कर रहा हूं । बहुसंख्या आदिवासी आउट आफ दि शिड्यूल्ड एरिया है । हरएक प्रान्त में शिड्यूल्ड एरिया के बाहर जो रहते हैं उनको कोई फायदा किसी स्कीम का नहीं मिलता है इसलिए बिल लाने की जरूरत है । मैं

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

आपके द्वारा मंत्रालय से यही प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इसी सेशन में बिल लाकर के उसका फायदा सब आदिवासियों को दे दिया जाये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं यह महसूस करता हूं . .

सभापति महोदय : आप सवाल करें ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : दस मिनट का समय

सभापति महोदय : जो कन्वेंशन है उसी पर चलिए आप ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is true, but the convention is that if he does not take ten minutes then we can divide our time, five minutes each.

Mr. Chairman: I may tell the hon. Member that there are a number of other signatories also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then I would only ask a question. There is a lurking fear in the minds of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh and other places that some of the castes belonging to either Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are likely to be descheduled; for instance, the *dhobis* and *chamars* are likely to be de-scheduled. I want a definite assurance from the hon. Minister that as a result of the implementation or acceptance of the Lokur Committee's recommendation no caste is going to be de-scheduld; rather, further castes will be added to it.

18.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

There should be uniformity. *Dhobi* in Uttar Pradesh is a Scheduled Caste; *Dhobi* in other places may not be a Scheduled Caste. So, there should be uniformity. But I want an assurance that no caste is likely to be de-scheduled.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): When does the Government propose to place the Report of the Lokur Committee on the Table of the Lok Sabha and is it the intention of Government to remove such of the castes from the list of Scheduled Castes who are not Scheduled Castes on the ground of untouchability and include such castes who suffer from untouchabality, social disabilities, in the list that would be revised hereafter?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी सवाल पूछने दीजिए, मैंने लिख कर दिया है, नोटिस दिया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आधे घंटे की चर्चा जब प्रारम्भ होती है तो नाम लिख कर दिये जाते हैं, हमने नाम दिया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पहले नहीं दिया है, बाद में दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहले दिया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, पूछ लीजिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहूंगा माननी मंत्री जी से मुझे यह तो पूरा विश्वास है कि मंत्री जी शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों और पिछड़ी जाति वालों के प्रति काफी हमदर्द हैं और उनकी उन्नति चाहती है लेकिन इतने प्रयत्न करने के बाद भी क्या सरकार यह बतलायेगी कि इनकी उन्नति के लिए राज्य सरकारें साथ नहीं देती हैं या इनकी उन्नति करने के जो तरीके हैं उनमें कोई त्रुटि है यदि हां, तो उसको दूर करने के लिए जो अलग-अलग राज्यों को पैसा दिया जाता है और वह ठीक तरह से राज्य सरकारें इन्तजार

नहीं करती हैं, तो उसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Is it not a fact that the scheduled caste people themselves are trying to come at par with the higher castes and, if so, why all the scheduled caste organisations in the country were not consulted by the Lokur Committee in order to come to a reasonable decision?

Shri Chuni Lal (Ambala): May I put a question?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I want to put a question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must give notice before the discussion begins.

श्री वाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : अभी बहुत समय बाकी है इसलिए 1,1 मिनट के सवाल पूछ लेने की अज्ञा दी जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माफ कीजियेगा जिन्होने नोटिस दिये हैं केवल वही सवाल पूछ सकते हैं ।

श्री वाल्मीकी : समय अभी काफी बच रहता है . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under the rules, notice should be given before the discussion begins.

श्री वाल्मीकी : उस नियम की मुझे जानकारी है लेकिन मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप इस पर 1,1 मिनट के सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दे दें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माफ कीजियेगा ऐसे नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री वाल्मीकी : मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि समय बाकी रहता है इसलिए . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rule is: Any Member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question. You cannot ask a question any time you like.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Patil, who raised this Half-An-Hour Discussion brought out two main points. Firstly, he said that there are area restrictions which prevent some of the tribes who live in the same State from enjoying the benefits of the scheduled tribes which are available from the backward class sector programmes and that area restrictions should be removed. Secondly, he said that there are certain anomalies in the existing List, that is, some people who belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and who suffer from untouchability are not included and some, by mistake, have been included and that those anomalies should be removed.

Sir, I have, time and again, answered questions on this point. As I have said earlier, there is no disagreement with the Members. I think, if I remember aright, on the 25th February this year, I already said that when the meetings were held on the 9th and 10th December, with both the Members of Parliament and the Ministers belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes, there was a general agreement about the removal of area restrictions.

Along with this area restriction, as he pointed out, there are certain anomalies which should also be removed. This can be done by revising the existing List. If the revision of the List of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has to be taken up under articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, we have to do this by bringing in a legislation before Parliament. If a legislation has to be brought in to bring these changes, there is no point in bringing a legislation for the re-

[Shrimati Chandrasekhar]

movel of area restrictions first and then again for the anomalies to be set right.

As the Members are aware, we have been holding meetings with the Members of Parliament and Ministers of each State who belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We have almost completed the List. Only a few States are remaining, that is, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and, I think, Andaman and Nicobar Islands also and that too because those Members were not present or could not come over for the discussion. Otherwise, all our discussions are over. During the discussions, we came across certain points of difference and we have referred this matter to the various State Governments for clarification. As soon as that is received, I think, we will be able to bring in a legislation and if Parliament has time to take up that legislation, I think, we will be ready to bring the Bill in the current session itself.

Sir, apart from that, I do not think I can give any assurance that these castes will be included and those castes will be removed or these tribes will be included and those tribes will be excluded. For example, in U.P., there are Adivasis but they have not been listed in the existing List. We are really keen that we should bring in the legislation as early as possible so that those people who have been left out, those who suffer by the area restriction, be included in the List and allowed to receive the benefits.

As to the question of Mr. Banerjee about *dhobis*, his point of view is that all *dhobis*, just because *dhobis* of Uttar Pradesh and some other States are considered to be the scheduled castes, should be included in the list of scheduled castes. The criterion for including any caste in the List is whether they suffer from untouchability or not. If any particular group of *dhobis* in any State suffers from untouchability, we will certainly include it in the list of scheduled castes. If they do not suffer from untouchability and if they themselves do not want to be classified as scheduled castes, I do not think there is any reason why we should class them a scheduled castes, as Mr. Patil has rightly pointed out.

About the lurking fear of members that we are keen on removing certain communities from the list for reasons which they themselves know, I do not think there is any need for any such fear. We were holding meetings State-wise mainly because we wanted to give more opportunities to the members to voice their feelings and tell us as to how they feel about certain communities in the list being taken out of the list and how the anomaly is to be removed. Another thing is that the lists are drawn up State-wise. So we had been holding meetings State-wise. Unfortunately Mr. Sonavane was not present in the meeting; if he had been present he would not have put this question.

Shri Sonavane: I only wanted to know whether the report would be placed on the Table.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have a number of reports. This question is hanging fire for some years. We had been getting information from the State Governments. There were certain anomalies and the Minister of Social Security felt that a Committee should be appointed to go and visit the various States to find out how they felt about the anomalies. The Committee has submitted a report. That is one of the documents which we have in our possession to finalise our views; it is not the bible for us to take all the recommendations from the Lokur Committee's report. The report is available; most of the members belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, who are interested in the recommendations, have got it. . . .

Shri Sonavane: Let the whole House be interested in it.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It will be placed in the Library and all the members who are interested in it can have a study of it.

Because the time at their disposal was very short,—they were to submit a report within three months and they had to visit all the States—the Lokur Committee could not meet all the representatives as Mr. Samanta desired; I also would have desired that they meet many a member who had some contact with the communities—scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The scheduled caste organisations were not contacted.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: They could have contacted the organisations. They had a certain plan. They were asked to go to the various States and examine. They could not meet all those organisations, because they did not probably have enough time. Since we are keen on introducing the legislation, I do not think I can add anything more.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When will the legislation be introduced?

18.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. Now, Shri Chandak.

Shri Chandak (Chhindwara) *rose*—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं सदन में गण पूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no quorum. The bell is being rung...The bell has stopped ringing. There is no quorum. The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow. The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

18.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 21, 1966/Vaisakha 1, 1888 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—312(Ai), LSD—5-7-66—970.